Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,940. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

NOT AN EQUAL DIVISION

FRICTION BETWEEN PARTS OF THE PLATT LEGISLATIVE MACHINE.

Mr. Lauterbach Finds that a Political "Pull" Is Not So Strong as One Based on Consanguinity—He Is Permitted Only the Scraps Which Fall from the Table of Son Frank's Law Firm—Big "Fees" in the Acetylene Gas Bill.

ALBANY, April 23.—The family end of Mr. Platt's legislative trust has suddenly vanished. No representative of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt has been seen in the corridors for two days. The legislators have been allowed to transact business and move about in the various committee rooms and lounging places free from the advances of men who pressed various bills upon their attention and attempted to secure their passage by the claim that the "organization" favored it.

Whether it be that the firm which has been doing such a thriving business here this year has come to the conclusion that it has secured everything worth having, or whether it did not enjoy the unpleasant notoriety it was getting is uncertain. Whatever may be the reason, the legislators feel more at liberty to do as they please than when constantly under the eye of the "boss's" representative.

Edward Lauterbach, President of the Republican County Committee of New-York, went home last night. Members of the Legislature to-day told a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he was almost ready to revolt at the way some of his bills had been treated. A number of measures affecting street railroads in which Mr. Lauterbach is largely interested as attorney for various companies have been tied up. The Acetylene Gas bill was one of the measures which he was pushing, and on which he came into direct and open conflict with Tracy, Boardman & Platt. Mr. Lauterbach was unable to secure any favorable action on this bill by the Assembly. A report is current that the amount available as attorney's fees against this bill was $35,000. Tracy, Boardman & Platt represented the interests which were opposing the bill, and word was passed around when it was under consideration that the Republican "organization" was opposed to it. It makes some of the lobbyists' mouths water to see a fee of $35,000 go anywhere except into their own pockets. There are a number of Albany law firms which have in other years been able to do a considerable business during the sessions of the Legislature which have been frozen out this year, and they are in a correspondingly ugly frame of mind toward the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

Of course, these firms do not appreciate the great and good work which Mr. Platt has been doing in the way of preventing petty bribery. They do not know that when his son's firm comes to the Legislature retained by various powerful corporations to secure the passage or the defeat of measures, he is preventing the possibility of a scandal coming upon the State by compelling the ordinary cheap lobbyist to get out of business. These firms do not understand, probably, that Mr. Platt owns the Legislature, and, if he sees fit to let his son "work it for what it is worth," it is nobody's business.

Mr. Lauterbach's grievance is said to be that the family end of the Platt legislative syndicate is more powerful than the political end. Mr. Lauterbach is Mr. Platt's political representative here, on many occasions, and measures of a purely political nature which he stamps with his approval are apt to go through, but when it comes to private affairs, the family end of Mr. Platt's syndicate has decidedly the best of it.

There is one measure yet pending in which the hand of Tracy, Boardman & Platt is plainly visible. This is the second of the Anti-Coal Trust bills. It is the measure designed to authorize the Attorney General to conduct investigations as to the existence of a coal trust. If it were to pass, that official might make it decidedly uncomfortable for a railroad company of which Mr. Platt's son is one of the attorneys. The bill was introduced at the same time as the other Anti-Coal Trust bill, and it has not yet reached the third reading in the Senate, although the other one was signed a week ago by the Governor.

If this bill shall fail to become a law, whatever may be its merits, it will be one of the striking and scandalous examples of the way in which legislation has been manipulated to meet private business interests. The firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt made no concealment of its interest in this measure. It appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee when the bill was under consideration and opposed it. The firm did the best it could to prevent the bill from ever getting out of the committee room. Word went around for two or three days that the Republican "organization" was opposed to any such legislation. The bill, however, finally came out of committee, and went to the Senate calendar, on the order of second reading. It has not been advanced.

It should not be inferred from the statement that Tracy, Boardman & Platt have been out of sight for a couple of days that Mr. Platt has abandoned the lobby. Because Mr. Lauterbach has gone away disgusted, it should not be understood that Mr. Platt is without a political representative. He has one of his ablest lieutenants on the spot, and the members of both houses are constantly looked after by Mr. Platt's old-time lieutenant, Louis F. Payn. Mr. Payn is here to-day, giving orders to the legislators and attending to a large number of business or political measures in which it is not necessary to bring to bear the immediate family of Platt in order to carry out the boss's wishes. Mr. Payn does not care for any criticism which may be made on his interference in legislation. He has been here long and has had his head rapped too many times. He knows too much about the old members of the Legislature to pay any attention to any criticism they may make, and he knows how to bring the youngsters to time if they show any disposition to rebel. Consequently, he is on hand, attending the sessions to the very close. The legislators go to see Mr. Payn for orders just as regularly as he sends for them, for they know that he is powerful to help or hurt the measures in which they are interested.

There is one measure pending which ought to be of some little satisfaction to Mr. Lauterbach, and act as a slight balm to his feelings. It is a bill which was introduced only three days ago in the Senate, which proposes, according to the title, "To amend Chapter 399 of the Laws of 1892, entitled 'An act in relation to the transfers of property.'"

This title does not adequately express what is in the bill. The amendment itself shows the milk in the cocoanut. This amendment simply declares that there shall be an additional District Attorney for the County of New-York, to be appointed by the District Attorney thereof, whose salary shall be $7,500 a year.

No secret is made in the corridors that this is a bill especially introduced to provide a fat salary for Alfred Lauterbach, a son of President Edward Lauterbach of the New-York County Committee. It is understood if the bill shall become a law, that District Attorney Fellows will see to it that Mr. Lauterbach, now in his office, shall receive this appointment, which carries with it the additional salary. The bill was introduced April 2d and was reported out of committee this morning.

Of course this is not much compared with the enormous fees which are said to have been paid to Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and it is only a trifle as compared with some of the other things which Mr. Lauterbach wants. Still it is regarded as better than nothing.

United States Dry Dock Opened.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 23.—The opening of the United States dry dock, the third largest in the world, at Port Orchard, Puget Sound, yesterday by the docking of the Government coast defense vessel Monterey was a complete success. When the water was pumped out of the dock millions of fish were left floundering about. There were immense salmon, rock cod, smelt, and many less important varieties.

DECLARATION FOR GOLD DEMANDED.

Doubt as to the Standard of Value Must Be Removed, Mr. Heutz Says.

Henry Hentz, Chairman of the Sound-Money Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, referring yesterday to the active efforts of commercial bodies throughout the country in the movement to secure the adoption of sound-money planks in the platforms of the two political parties, said:

"Our information is that a strong revolt will be initiated by leading business men in all parts of the country against any party which does not specifically declare against the free coinage of silver. The intensity of the feeling that it is a matter of National importance and of great interest to all men engaged in business that the country should give forth an unqualified declaration in favor of the existing gold standard of value is greater now than it ever has been before. The time for argument on the subtleties and refinements of the question has gone by. Lines are now sharply drawn between those who are in favor of a fluctuating and depreciating currency on a silver basis, and those who are in favor of maintaining our National standard of value. There can be no satisfactory compromise.

"Doubt as to the future must be removed in order to change the feeling of hesitation and timidity into one of energy and of enterprise. While doubt exists as to what the dollar of the United States is to mean, we will lead a hand-to-mouth existence in all departments of trade. When it is removed the business of our country will resume its natural activity and its prosperous tendency.

"If either party declares in favor of the free coinage of silver the fate of that party at the polls is settled before the nomination is made. If one party should declare in favor of the free coinage of silver and the other should dodge the question, there is a widespread sentiment in this country for a third-party movement designed to promote, protect, and defend the standard of value which puts us on a level with the strong nations of the civilized world. Party managers must reason with this factor as one which cannot be eliminated from the situation.

"Politics has so far got into business that business, in a spirit of self-defense, may be obliged to go into politics. Party ties are more lightly worn to-day than at any previous period in our country's history. It does not seem possible that those who make platforms for voters to stand upon can ignore the thoroughly aroused public opinion of the older States and of the Northwest and of the far West."

THE SUGAR-BOUNTY ARGUMENT.

Joseph H. Choate Talks in Favor of the Claimants.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Argument in the sugar-bounty cases was continued in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. E. B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney General, finished his argument, begun yesterday.

Andrew H. Gay, ex-Senator Manderson, and Thomas J. Semmes of New-Orleans followed, speaking for claimants. The concluding argument for the claimants was made by Joseph H. Choate of New-York. It was the first time, he said, in the history of the Government that the Executive, having in constitutional form approved an appropriation of public money made by Congress, resisted its payment and invoked the exercise of the judicial power to defeat it.

He contended that Congress had power to make the appropriation, and its action in respect thereto was not subject to judicial control or reversal.

Assuming, he said, that any and every appropriation of the public moneys made by Congress was open to judicial review and control, and that the eighth clause of Article I. of the Constitution, which defined the purposes of taxation to be "to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare," implied a restriction, which the courts might enforce, upon the power of Congress to appropriate any public money, whether raised by taxation or not, it was submitted that this appropriation must be held to be within the power of Congress so limited.

The "general welfare" of the Nation, in the sense in which the founders used that phrase, said Mr. Choate, and in the sense in which the American people have treated it, involved the National honor and dignity and good faith, its character for justice and fair dealing and humanity. And when Congress, by making an appropriation, had decided that the object specified did tend to promote the "general welfare" in this sense, if there was any reasonable ground for so regarding it, the court would not and should not interfere.

THE PRESIDENT GOES FISHING.

Stories About His Injuries False—Preparations Quickly Made.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Cleveland was fishing to-day on the preserve of Henry Harrison, near Leesburg, in Loudoun County, Va., about forty miles from Washington. He spent yesterday clearing up public business so that he could take the holiday.

He did not leave the White House for Woodley until nearly 7 o'clock last evening and was further delayed in reaching his country home through the accident to his carriage at Eighteenth and U Streets.

Mrs. Cleveland had just started for town when the President arrived, but she waited long enough to hear the story of the mishap and was then driven to the White House to look after some domestic affairs.

The President made quick preparations for the fishing trip, and while Washington was excited by the exaggerated reports of the accident, drove to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and, with his fishing companions, boarded a special train in waiting and started for Leesburg, over the Washington and Ohio Division of the Southern Railway. He was accompanied by Secretary Morton and Joseph S. Miller, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, both of whom have gone with him on previous trips to Mr. Harrison's preserve, which is on a tributary of Goose Creek, the modern name of the Indian Go-hon-Geris-Taw, or River of Swan. It is situated about nine miles from Leesburg, and the journey from that place must be made in wagons. The stream is stocked with trout, and the first opportunity of the season for fishing in it is always extended to Mr. Cleveland. The party will return to-night.

The party returned to the Executive Mansion late to-night.

Indictments for Excise Violations.

The Grand Jury found several indictments yesterday for excise violations, and it was reported that it was not altogether satisfied with the action of the police under the Raines law. It was said that the jurymen thought too many arrests were made upon insufficient evidence, and have decided to throw out about half of the complaints. Police Commissioner Grant was before the jury, but it could not be learned whether anything was said to him about excise matters. It was reported, however, that he was asked about the use of money in securing evidence against disorderly houses. He said the money came from the Contingent Fund of the Police Department. About twenty-five complaints against such houses have been sent to the Grand Jury from the Special Sessions Court.

All on Board Probably Drowned.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 23.—At a point in the Gulf of Mexico between here and Tampico, the wreck of a pleasure yacht is reported floating. On board the yacht, it is said, were four young men and a crew, consisting of a Captain, mate, and cook. The yacht was out on a pleasure cruise and it is supposed that she capsized and that all hands were drowned, as two of her lifeboats were seen later floating bottom up. How the disaster occurred is not known here.

A Gift from Gen. de Peyster.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 23.—Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, who a short time ago presented the Methodists of Madalin, Dutchess County, with a new church, has just purchased a site beside the new church, and will have a six-thousand-dollar parsonage erected, which he will also present to the Methodists.

CONGRESSMEN HURL GLASS

MR. HALL AND MR. MONEY TRY A PHYSICAL FORCE ARGUMENT.

The Latter's Head Cut by an Inkwell—He Threw Something, but Failed to Reach the Mark—The Trouble Supposed to Have Been the Result of a Misunderstanding in Which the Word Liar Cut a Figure—Difference in Committee Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It is always considered unfortunate when members of the House or Senate resort to violent methods to settle differences of opinion. The use of sponge glasses and ink bottles in the way of argument has not yet become accepted as a proper or worthy practice, and to-day, when Representatives Hall of Missouri and Hernando De Soto Money of Mississippi differed in the Committee on Naval Affairs, it was considered regrettable that their controversy should be settled by the energy and promptness with which the combatants were able to fling convenient missiles.

The Hall family has not acquired the reputation for readiness that has, without question, been enjoyed by the other family, so that the issue out of to-day's controversy of the Money family with a bloody cockscomb is cause for the wonderment and distress of the entire Capitol. The vulgar expectation is that the disturbance is not yet rounded out. It would be still further cause for regret if a club or pistols should be regarded as necessary to be used to bring the controversy to an end, but that there is an expectation of such a conclusion there can be no sort of doubt.

Mr. Hall took good aim when he decided to have a physical argument, and hit Mr. Money in the head with an inkwell. Mr. Money threw an inkwell, but it failed to reach its mark, and he was taken, bleeding, to the barber's shop.

The encounter between the two Representatives is thought to have been the result of a misunderstanding. The facts, as related by an eye witness to a United Press reporter, are these:

There was an informal discussion in the committee room of a bill introduced several months ago by Mr. Wilson of New-York, which is designed to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps of the navy. Among those who were present at the time were Messrs. Hall of Missouri, Money of Mississippi, Wilson of New-York, Meyer of Louisiana, Commodore Phythian, and Mr. Bartlett, the clerk of the committee.

Mr. Wilson received several days ago an anonymous letter, severely criticising the measure. He was busy at the time, and handed it to Mr. Hall, who is one of the supporters of the bill. In the conversation this morning the subject of the old contest between the line and staff of the navy was touched upon. Mr. Hall spoke in this connection of the anonymous circular, and said that people who would make the statements contained in it were saying what was not true. Mr. Money, it should be explained, was opposed to the bill, and construed Mr. Hall's reference to the circular as being personally applied to him. He is reported to have exclaimed immediately, looking squarely at Mr. Hall: "You're a —— liar."

Mr. Hall replied that he allowed no man to characterize him in that fashion, and, springing to his feet, started around the committee table to meet Mr. Money, the latter having also started in Mr. Hall's direction. At this moment Mr. Hall grabbed a glass inkstand and threw it with great violence, striking Mr. Money on the head above the left eye. The latter fired back an inkstand at Hall, which passed harmlessly over his head and barely escaped striking Mr. Wilson. At that moment Thomas Coakley, the messenger of the committee, hearing the confusion within, stepped into the committee room, and, with others who were present, succeeded in parting the belligerent Congressmen. Mr. Money, at this time, was bleeding profusely, and was taken down stairs by several of his friends, and had his wound dressed. Mr. Hall remained quietly in the Naval Committee room for some time, and a little later took his seat in the House.

Mr. Money discussed the affair with a number of his friends, but expressed an unwillingness to speak for publication to the newspaper men who saw him. He was perfectly cool and collected, and did not regard his injuries as worthy of serious consideration. He consented, however, to see a physician, and Dr. Bayne of Capitol Hill, came in response to a summons by telephone. The cut in Mr. Money's head was about half an inch long and a quarter of an inch deep.

There were several scratches on his face and hands, but these were too immaterial to need the physician's attention. A little later he entered a carriage and drove to his hotel. His physician cautioned him against catching cold, and assured him that in two days he would be able again to appear at the House.

SOLDIER VICTIM OF MORPHINE.

He Asks to be Sent to the Penitentiary for a Year.

James F. Brackett, dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier, was arraigned in the County Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Hurd, yesterday, charged with grand larceny, in stealing a time-dating stamp from Louis A. Richards of 218 Fulton Street.

Brackett's counsel, Robert H. Elder, said: "I have examined the man, and I find that he is a peculiar combination of sound sense and eccentricity. I do not believe he was intentionally a thief. I think his crime was due to the excessive use of morphine. He is anxious to be put under restraint, that he may get rid of the habit and become a healthy man, and a pride and support to his child."

Brackett sent a letter to the Judge, in which he claimed that he became addicted to the use of morphine through the carelessness of a United States army surgeon at Fort Walla Walla, Washington. He begged to be sent to the penitentiary for a year. He said it would save his life and reason. He was liable to commit all sorts of crimes while under the influence of the drug.

Judge Hurd adjourned the case for further investigation. He said he did not propose to send an innocent man to prison to cure him of the morphine habit.

New Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Cadetships at the United States Military Academy have been secured by Arthur C. Thompson, Scranton, (Eleventh Congressional District,) Penn., with William H. Crago, Carbondale, as alternate; Gad Morgan, Poughkeepsie, (Eighteenth District,) New-York, with Guy L. Nelson, Poughkeepsie, as alternate; Frank W. Howard, 256 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, alternate for the Second Pennsylvania District; Thomas F. Vanderveer, Hamilton, (Third District,) Ohio, with Homer B. Williamson, Monroe, as alternate; William P. Simmons, Richmond, (Eighth District,) Ky.; Oscar F. Telford, Salem, (Twenty-first District,) Ill., and De Leon Southerland, Wilmington, (Sixth District,) N. C.

Funeral of Col. James Mercur.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 23.—The remains of Col. James Mercur, who had been Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the Military Academy from 1884 until his death, was brought here and interred in the post cemetery to-day. The funeral took place at 4:30 P. M. The battalion of cadets, with arms reversed, followed the caisson. At the post cemetery a volley was fired over the grave. Prof. Mercur was graduated from the Military Academy in 1866. He spent many years as instructor there, and was afterward Chief Assistant to Gen. Newton when Hell Gate was blown up. Prof. Mercur leaves a wife and three daughters.

New Military Reservation.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—By authority of the President, part of the group known as Sucia Islands, in the Gulf of Georgia, State of Washington, have been reserved and set apart for military purposes, and proclaimed a military reservation. The reservation comprises 490.36 acres.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

The Governor General Makes a Speech on Its Dissolution.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 23.—The Dominion Parliament was formally prorogued at 8 o'clock to-night by the Governor General. His Excellency proceeded to the Senate Chamber and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate and House being assembled, his Excellency closed the sixth session of the Seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech:

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons: I am glad to be able to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament. I desire to express my regret that the mission which my Government recently dispatched to confer with the local authorities of Manitoba has been unproductive of any immediate result, and that the question relating to schools in that Province still awaits settlement.

I thank you for the approbation which you have made toward providing for the better arming and equipment of the militia forces of the country.

The powers with which you have endowed the Commissioners appointed under the Bering Sea Claims Convention will, I trust, facilitate the investigations of that tribunal and hasten a just settlement of these long-standing claims.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have to thank you for the supplementary provisions you have made for carrying on the services for the current year.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons, inasmuch, as in the opinion of my advisers it is desirable that the judgment of the people upon the questions which now engage public attention should be obtained at an early day, I have to announce my intention of causing this Parliament to be immediately dissolved.

The speech of the Governor General was listened to with great attention.

LOUISIANA IS DEMOCRATIC.

The Pharr People Threaten to Contest the Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 23.—As reports of the election from over the State are received the situation is improving for the Democrats. Foster's majority in New-Orleans is now certain to be 5,000; the few remaining precincts will not change that majority to any extent.

The Democrats will have a good working majority in the Legislature. Later returns indicate the defeat of ex-Gov. Warmoth, who was running for the Legislature in Plaquemine Parish. For the first time since the war that parish has gone for the Democrats.

There has been very little trouble in St. John Parish. A white man and a negro were killed near a poll yesterday, but the troops are now in command of the situation. A large force of armed negroes is still occupying a rendezvous in St. John, but it is expected it will be dispersed, and the troops withdrawn by to-morrow.

The situation in the parish was critical for a time, and the lives of whites were in peril, but the presence of the troops has had a good effect.

Foster's majority in the State will be over 20,000. The Pharr people are still talking of contesting the election.

WOMEN NOT TO BE ADMITTED.

The Proposition to Open the General Conference to Them Defeated.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The proposition to admit women as lay delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been defeated by a narrow margin. The vote of the North Dakota Conference, which has just been received, was the last to be taken on the proposition. With that vote included in the table, the vote is shown to be 7,515 for the admission of women and 2,529 against. According to a provision of the Discipline, it is necessary for a proposition to change any of the restrictive rules of the Church to receive the support of three-fourths of the members of the Annual Conferences voting on the proposition and two-thirds of the members of the General Conference.

As the total vote was 10,044, it would have been necessary for the supporters of the amendment to have cast 7,533 ballots to win. They lost by 18 votes.

A complication of the question will be caused by the presence of three women at the next Methodist Episcopal General Conference, who have been elected as lay delegates, and who will apply for admission to the conference. One of these is the wife of President Bashford of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. The women may be admitted on a simple majority vote, it is said, and, if this is done, it will settle the whole question in their favor. There will be a large majority in the conference in favor of the admission of women.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

A Bomb, It Is Thought, Was Put in Major Albee's Home, in Westville, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, April 23.—An explosion, the cause of which has not yet been found, occurred in the house of Major George E. Albee, on Barnett Street, in the suburb of Westville, to-night about 9 o'clock. The Major, his wife, and three daughters were in the house, but all escaped injury. The house was considerably shattered by the explosion. It is said that a bomb was put in the house by an enemy of the Major.

Major Albee is a retired army officer, having served in the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry and won distinction in the actions against and pursuit of the famous Indian Chief Geronimo in the mountains of Mexico. Since his retirement from the army the Major has been inspector of ammunition for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. He is now Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Brig. Gen. Haven of the Connecticut National Guard.

Major Albee is a very popular man and it is difficult to believe that the explosion was caused by malicious intent. It has been suggested, and it is more reasonable to assume, that it was due to the premature discharge of some compound with which he may have been experimenting.

Miss Burmeister Released.

Miss Estelle Burmeister of Berlin, Penn., the young woman who was arrested on Wednesday because of her strange actions at the Vanderbilt residence, was released from Bellevue Hospital yesterday, the physicians believing that she had recovered her mind sufficiently to be placed under the care of her friends. Mrs. M. A. Horton of Berlin, Penn., told the physicians that Miss Burmeister, who is her sister, has been eccentric for some time, and that she escaped from her home three days ago. She thought her sister's eccentricities were due to overwork. Before the young woman's release, a man giving his name as M. T. Gier called at the hospital and demanded permission to see her. He said he was an old friend and wanted her released. He was accompanied by a man who he introduced as Lawyer Gebhardt. Miss Burmeister said she had never seen Gier before. The men were ordered out of the pavilion, and Gier was taken to task by his companion for having deceived him.

The Gen. Hancock Statue.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The unveiling of the statue of Gen. Hancock on Pennsylvania Avenue, in this city, will take place May 12. The orator will be Major Gen. John M. Palmer, Senator from Illinois. The troops who will participate in the ceremonies will probably consist of the artillery at Washington Barracks, the cavalry at Fort Myer, a battalion of sailors, if available, the marines from the marine barracks, the National Guard of the District of Columbia, reinforced by the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, and the Society of the Second Army Corps. The column of march will be commanded by a general officer of the regular army. A salute will be fired at Washington Barracks.

Money to Bet on McKinley.

Theodore H. Price of Price, McCormick & Co. announced at the Stock Exchange yesterday that he had $10,000 to bet even that the Republicans would nominate McKinley for President and that he would be elected, "barring death or a declination to stand as a candidate." H. B. Frothingham said that he had money to bet the same way.

VICTORY FOR WORTH MEN

COMMISSIONER LYMAN'S BROOKLYN EXCISE APPOINTMENTS.

Men on the List Announced by Deputy Commissioner Michell Do Not Get the Places—Cashier Frisbie and Auditor Mellen Not Residents of the City—A Relative of Jacob Worth a Special Agent—Mayor Wurster's Enemies Rejoice.

The news of the appointment by State Excise Commissioner Lyman of excise officials for the Kings County district reached Brooklyn late last night, and the enemies of Mayor Wurster were greatly elated.

The men appointed are:

Cashier—HECTOR H. FRISBIE.
Assistant Cashier—JAMES CONNELL.
Auditor—E. S. MELLEN.
Attorney—JOHN M. WARD.
Special Agents—GEORGE B. BUTTLING, MATTHEW M. WHITE, HENRY HANBURY, ANDREW FRANK, W. H. HARRISON, and JOHN WORTH.

Mr. Frisbie was indorsed for cashier by George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association of the United States, and other prominent business men. He is not a resident of Brooklyn. Auditor Mellen is not a resident of Brooklyn; he was formerly auditor for a big steamship line, and is now an expert accountant in Washington. Mr. Ward, the new attorney, was a candidate for Deputy Commissioner when Col. Michell was appointed.

A prominent Republican who does not affiliate with either the Wurster or Worth faction said:

"That is the best news I have heard in many weeks. I do not know all the men whom Commissioner Lyman has appointed, but I know enough of them to say they are all Worth men."

George Buttling of the Fifth Ward, one of the Inspectors appointed, is a brother of Sheriff Buttling. Matthew M. White lives in the Seventh Ward. Harry Hankury is an Eighth Warder. He ran for Senator against Senator Coffey, and was defeated. Andrew Frank is the State Committeeman from the Sixth Congressional District. He lives in the Sixteenth Ward. John Worth lives in the Twenty-fifth Ward. He is a relative of ex-Senator Jacob Worth.

James Connell lives in the Thirtieth Ward, which is controlled by Robert B. Sedgwick, Under Sheriff, and a lieutenant of Jacob Worth.

John M. Ward, appointed counsel, lives in the Seventeenth Ward. He is a young lawyer, and a present Chief Clerk in Controller Palmer's office. He made the speeches nominating Mr. Palmer for Controller, and William Cullen Bryant for Mayor. Mr. Bryant was defeated for the nomination by Mr. Wurster.

Col. Henry W. Michell, Deputy Excise Commissioner, announced the following appointments April 15: Henry Cozzens, cashier; Charles M. Davidson, assistant cashier; Oscar Knapp, auditor.

The selection of Mr. Knapp was particularly objectionable to the Worth faction, and there has been a fight ever since Col. Michell named him.

Col. Michell made the announcement without the authority of Commissioner Lyman. Mr. Lyman, it is said, felt annoyed at Col. Michell's action.

Col. Michell has been in Albany several days, attempting to heal the breach, but from news received last night it looks as though all of Col. Michell's selections were thrown out and men acceptable to the Platt faction had been selected.

The politicians of both factions have been striving to bring about harmony during the past week, but the news from Albany will destroy all hope of harmony for the present.

"It seems to me to be a deliberate slap in the face to Mayor Wurster," a prominent Republican said last night, "and I think this is his reward for vetoing the Greater New-York bill."

EXCISE OFFICIALS FOR ERIE.

Commissioner Lyman Makes a Number of Appointments.

ALBANY, April 23.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day appointed the following special agents at $1,200 each to serve in Erie County: P. I. McDonnell, Jacob Gundlach of Buffalo, and R. W. Larkin of Clarence. The cashier appointed is Frederick O. Murray, the assistant cashier James W. Harrington, and the auditor J. P. Loftus.

The appointment of Frederick O. Murray as cashier in the Buffalo office was made upon the recommendation of Senators Seibert and Davis, and indorsed by John R. Hazel, State Committeeman, and Controller Roberts. Senator Lamy recommended Special Agent McDonnell; Senator Seibert, Jacob Gundlach, and Senator Davis, Larkin.

The matter of the attorneyship in Buffalo lies between Seward A. Simons and Myron H. Clark, formerly member of Assembly.

In the Brooklyn list the appointment of Special Agent White was recommended by Senator Brush and others, and Harrison by Senator Wray.

BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Administration of Boers Corrupt in All Departments of State.

LONDON, April 23.—In the House of Commons this evening Joseph Chamberlain, in reply to questions by Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, said that the Transvaal Government had placed strong patrols upon the northwestern and western boundaries of the territory of the South African Republic to prevent the introduction of the rinderpest into the country. He did not know, he said, how many foreigners who had received a military training had entered the Transvaal since Jan. 1. The right to allow German immigrants to enter the Transvaal had never been disputed.

The Hon. W. S. F. Brodrick, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, said that the Government intended to send from England further drafts of mounted infantry to Natal. The item of expense attending these movements, he said, would appear in the estimates.

J. H. Dalziel (Liberal) asked Mr. Chamberlain whether in his speech at the banquet of the Constitutional Club last evening he had referred to the administration of the Transvaal Government as being corrupt and defective in all its departments of State, and a subject for just criticism. Mr. Chamberlain admitted having made the statements as facts which were a matter of common report, and had so long been so that he had not thought it necessary to place upon the table of the House the papers needed to support the charges.

Leopards Fight in Central Park.

Guimp and Jim, the two leopards caged together in the lion house in the Central Park menagerie, had a fight Wednesday night, and Guimp was badly bitten and torn about the shoulders and legs. He is about twenty pounds heavier than Jim and is much handsomer, but after fighting fifteen minutes he gave way to the latter's superior pluck and staying powers and laid down and howled.

A Schooner 74 Days Overdue.

HALIFAX, April 23.—The new Canadian schooner Menendez, 130 tons, before reported overdue at Port Spain, Trinidad, from Lunenburg, has been given up for lost, with all hands. She is now seventy-four days out, with no tidings of her or any of the crew. There were seven in the crew, and it is believed all perished. Capt. Heisler leaves a family at Lunenburg.

Fitzhugh Lee Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia to be Consul General at Havana.

QUESTIONS ABOUT VENEZUELA.

Labouchere Is Evaded, but Vernon-Harcourt Is Threatening.

LONDON, April 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Labouchere asked the Government a number of questions in regard to the Venezuelan dispute.

Among them were whether the plan proposed by the United States Government to refer the Venezuelan frontier dispute to a commission composed of two English, two American, and one neutral member, or the Chief Justices of England and the United States and one neutral member, had been declined by Great Britain; wether Venezuela had been excluded from the general scheme of arbitration which Great Britain had submitted to the United States; whether negotiations between England and the United States still continue, and whether any agreement is probable before the United States Congress adjourns in May.

In reply to these questions Mr. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that negotiations with the United States in regard to Venezuela were still proceeding, but it was not advisable at this time to make any statement on the subject.

Mr. Labouchere asked whether the Government expected a favorable result from the negotiations. Mr. Curzon said that that was unquestionably the hope of her Majesty's Government. Sir William Harcourt said: "I give notice that I will ask a question upon this subject Monday next."

BROTHERS DIE FOUR HOURS APART.

One of the Sillimans Eighty-six Years Old, the Other Eighty.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 23.—S. C. Silliman, eighty-six years old, and his brother Daniel, eighty years old, died in Chester last night. They were members of the firm of S. Silliman & Co., manufacturers of ship augers. S. C. Silliman was for ten years Commissioner of Middlesex County, and in 1862 he represented Chester in the Legislature.

He was prominent as a genealogist, and well known as such all over the country. His wife died four months ago, and since then he had failed in health. He leaves three sons.

Four hours after his death his brother Daniel died. The latter had held many town offices; had been School Visitor since 1872, and had represented Chester in the General Assembly. He was a prominent musician. Two sons and one daughter survive him.

The two men were sons of Deacon Samuel Silliman, of whose eleven children only one, Joseph, survives.

HAD MILLIONS, DIED A PAUPER.

John Riley, Once a Rich Man in St. Louis, Ends His Life in a Poorhouse.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—An old man named John Riley, who had been living as a hermit in an old house near the river, was found dying a few days ago in his squalid quarters. He was removed to the almshouse, where he died.

It now apears that the man was the John Riley who was a millionaire in St. Louis only a few years ago, and owned property valued at between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000.

The old man left St. Louis with about $300,000 in cash, none of which has been found. Riley, it is said, practically built St. Patrick's Church in St. Louis, and gave large amounts in charity. He was a prominent steamboat man on the Mississippi River during the war and rendered valuable service to the Government in transporting troops and supplies, for which he had a claim against the Government for $95,000.

Riley's son-in-law, Charles S. Hall of St. Louis, is here and will have the body taken to St. Louis for burial under a magnificent monument erected by Riley in the Catholic Cemetery near that city.

MURDERED IN HIS STORE.

Merchant in Scott, La., Found with His Feet and Hands Tied.

SCOTT, La., April 23.—Martin Begnaud was found dead in his store at 7 o'clock this morning. His feet and hands were tied. The Coroner found that the two wounds on the cheek evidently were made with a three-cornered poignard.

His safe was found open and robbed of $7,000. He had been doing a general merchandise business here for the last nine years, and was not known to have an enemy. He was about forty-three years old and unmarried.

Bloodhounds arrived here at 4 o'clock, and are now on the trail, followed by a large number of people.

Boy Killed by a Railroad Train.

WOODSIDE, L. I., April 23.—Charles Burleen, the eight-year-old son of Oscar Burleen, was killed by a Long Island Railroad train last evening. The boy was waiting for his brothers and sisters to return from school and paid no attention to the gateman at the railroad crossing, who told him there was a train approaching.

Leaves to the Public $500,000.

BOSTON, April 23.—The will of the late Thomas T. Wyman of this city, offered for probate to-day, contains public bequests amounting to $500,000. A notice of contest has been filed by a sister, two nieces, and two nephews. The $500,000 is assigned in sums of $10,000 each to charitable institutions in this section of the State.

Platt Writes a Prandial Letter.

ROCHESTER, April 23.—A dispatch from New-York City states that Thomas C. Platt will not attend the Grant dinner in this city next Monday night. He has written a letter to be read at the dinner.

Minister Willis Back from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—A. S. Willis, United States Minister at Honolulu, his wife and son, were passengers on the steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu this morning.

Secretary of the Irish Alliance.

C. O'Connor McLaughlin has been appointed by the Irish National Alliance as its Secretary. He will again take charge of The Irish Republic.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The President of the Yale Union, the debating society of the university, which will meet the Harvard Union in the annual debate next week, announced yesterday that the following judges have been selected for the debate: Elihu Root of New-York City, Walter H. Page, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, and Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews. The place of the debate has been changed from the Hyperion Theatre to the College Street Hall, New-Haven.

—Commissioner McDonough of the New-York State Bureau of Statistics of Labor has appointed John MacMackin of New-York City as chief clerk in place of Cornelius Haley of Utica, resigned. Mr. MacMackin was the General Secretary of the Decorative and Operative Painters' National Union of the United States. He was formerly Chairman of the United Labor Party of New-York City.

—Miss Maude Caldwell, daughter of Dr. W. H. Caldwell of Fremont, Ohio, one of Fremont's prominent young women, was secretly married last October in Wellsburg, W. Va., to Stuart N. Perry of Pontiac, Mich. The fact was made known yesterday, and created a sensation in Fremont. Both were students at the University of Michigan, where they still continue their studies.

—The Rev. James C. Caywood, a distinguished minister of the Southern Methodist Church, committed suicide by hanging at Maysville, Ky., Wednesday. He was recently sent to the County Infirmary as of unsound mind. His hallucination was that he would have to hang himself to save his soul. He was sixty years old.

—The Count de Pourtales of Paris, France, his father, and best man are in Nashville, Tenn. The Count will marry, April 27, Miss Drouillard of this city, daughter of Capt. J. P. Drouillard, who served during the war on Gen. Rosecrans's staff.

—Marie Engle, the grand opera singer, was granted a divorce in Chicago yesterday from Gustave Amberg, the theatrical manager. The charges were cruelty and bigamy. Miss Engle is on her way to New-York City.

MR. PLATT IS UNDECIDED

NO ORDER YET ON SUPPLEMENTAL BILLS TO GREATER NEW-YORK.

**Says Senator O'Grady Talked Without His Authority When He Said There Would Be No Further Legislation, and that the Lawmakers Would Adjourn April 30—Place Hun

and he now takes the stand that "it would be a great honor to serve on the commission that the Governor will appoint to draft the charter."

The Mayor said the Governor should appoint only the best men on the commission that could possibly be secured.

Mayor Strong also said he regarded the honor attaching to such a distinction as one of the greatest within the giving of a nation, and he said men should stand willing to sacrifice personal interests and serve on the commission.

The Mayor suggested that such men as James C. Carter, Elihu Root, and Joseph H. Choate should be appointed by the Governor to fill the commission, and he was of the opinion that if tendered the position these men ought to serve, because of the faith the public has in them.

From the Mayor's remarks it was inferred that he had no idea that the Governor would veto the bill, and he seemed to be pretty well satisfied with the Legislature's action.

THINKS TAMMANY WILL SUFFER.

Lauterbach Believes Greater New-York Will Annihilate the Hall.

Edward Lauterbach expressed himself yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES as confident that the Greater New-York would be Republican, and added that John C. Sheehan probably acted judiciously in giving twenty-four votes against the bill in the Assembly.

"I think," said Mr. Lauterbach, "that from a party standpoint Mr. Sheehan was correct. I think that the result of the consolidation of the two cities will be to make the Greater City Republican beyond peradventure.

"Viewed from a political standpoint only, Mr. Sheehan probably acted judiciously. I believe that to-day this city is Republican, and that Brooklyn is not far off from that blessed condition.

"I am absolutely confident that in a city of 3,500,000 souls, in view of the abolition of the Excise Commissioners and other similar officers created for the enhancement of the power of Tammany Hall, that power will be absolutely annihilated."

BROOKLYN UNFURLS A BANNER.

"Greater New-York" Floating on the Real Estate Exchange.

The consolidationists in Brooklyn were jubilant yesterday over the result of the passage of the Consolidation bill. On top of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange there floated a bright red flag labeled, in white letters, "Greater New-York."

The anti-consolidationists were not in a pleasant mood. They were angry because the three Republican Assemblymen voted for consolidation. These Assemblymen are Orson L. Forrester of the Thirteenth District, Frederick G. Hughes of the Twentieth District, and Jacob A. Livingston of the Twenty-first District. The anti-consolidationists say the Assemblymen had given their written pledges to vote for a referendum.

Persons who belive the Greater New-York bill will greatly benefit Brooklyn, however, have been sending letters and telegrams to the three Assemblymen congratulating them for voting for the bill.

It was said the Assemblymen would not suffer for the policy they had pursued in the matter, but that they would be looked upon as men who thought of the city and the benefits it would receive before they did of themselves.

There has been talk of money having been used in the matter. George W. Chauncey sent a letter to Mr. Redfield, the President of the League of Loyal Citizens, yesterday asking him either to make public the names it was said he had in his possession or make a public retraction. In reply Mr. Redfield wrote that he did not know of any such claim having been made. The anti-consolidationists intend, it is said, to get up a great demonstration, to be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to denounce the passage of the bill. If there be such a demonstration it will be offset by a counter affair by the consolidationists, to include almost every business man in the City of Brooklyn.

All Brooklyn newspapers eutorially support the bill. They printed columns of interviews yesterday with business men and citizens of all sections who favor it.

Mayor Wurster, in speaking of the bill yesterday, said:

"When I vetoed the bill I simply kept my pledge to the people who elected me. I said during the campaign, and I engrafted the same into my letter of acceptance, that if I was elected Mayor I would not sign no bill which did not provide for equal taxation and assessment, and no method of consolidation which was not submitted in detail to the people. I am glad that the responsibility has been taken off my hands by the Legislature. I do not wish to criticise its action, because it may have done what it thought best.

"Now that consolidation seems to be an accomplished fact, assuming that the Governor will sign the bill, I will do all in my power as a member of the commission to frame a charter which will be best for Brooklyn and subserve the interests of the people. I did not want to assume the responsibility of wiping Brooklyn off the map of the State of New-York. It was too great a responsibility to place on any one man; it should have been left to the people alone."

City Works Commissioner Willis was asked what effect it would have on the delegates to the Republican National Convention if the Governor signed the Greater New-York bill.

"I am satisfied," he replied, "that the delegates will not be at all pleased if the Governor signs the bill."

The consolidationists laugh at Mr. Willis's opinion. They are sanguine that Gov. Morton will sign the bill without regard to the subject of delegates.

OFFICE HOLDERS WILL FIGHT.

Brooklyn Republicans Hold a Mysterious Conference.

Commissioner Willis, Walter B. Atterbury, Controller Palmer, County Clerk Saffen, Sheriff Buttling, Robert Sharkey, and Jacob Brenner held another conference in the Brooklyn Club yesterday. Messrs. Willis, Atterbury, and Brenner represented the Wurster-Willis faction, and the others the Worth faction.

The conference lasted an hour. The men who were in attendance refused to say what they had done. They said that they were pledged to secrecy.

Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, the Republican leader in the Tenth Ward, and counsel to the Police and Excise Departments, was busily engaged last night in hunting up the members of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Brenner said that as soon as the Executive Committeemen had been seen, that body would proceed to Albany to see Gov. Morton and urge upon him the advisability of vetoing the Greater New-York bill.

Mr. Brenner is an office holder and is urged to take this course by other office holders. Many of the police officials fear that consolidation will cause them to lose their positions.

Gov. Morton is expected in Brooklyn tomorrow to take part in the unveiling of the Grant Statue. The Republicans who are opposed to the Greater New-York bill will endeavor to see him then.

Yachts Nearly Ready.

Henry E. Abbey's steamer Stella, which has wintered at Port Jefferson, went into commission last Tuesday. She has been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and is looking fine. Commodore E. M. Brown's steamer Sylvia and Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams's schooner Sachem will go into commission on May 20. George H. Chase's schooner Sylph is being overhauled at Port Jefferson. This yacht has not been in commission for three years. Other yachts at that port nearly ready for the season are the Ituna, Shearwater, Elsa, Nooya, Jessie, Katherine, and Manola.

Dwight Alumni Dine.

The Dwight Alumni Association held its fifth annual dinner last night. Seventy-five members listened to speeches by Judge George C. Barrett, President Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge E. Henry Lacombe, Alex. E. McGill, and Charles F. Matheweon. After the dinner an election of officers for the ensuing year was held, and the following were elected: President—Morgan J. O'Brien. Vice Presidents—E. Henry Lacombe, Alex. E. McGill, George V. M. Baldwin, Benjamin F. Lee, J. Fred. Kernochan, and Adrian H. Joline; Treasurer—Dwight A. Jones, and Secretary, George E. Austin.

Body of an Infant on a Roof.

The body of a boy, six months old, was found in a satchel yesterday on the roof of the house 74 Sussex Street, Jersey City. Cloths tied around its neck indicated a murder. The infant apparently died of strangulation. The features were distorted. The body was taken to the Morgue.

PREPARING TO ADJOURN

REPUBLICANS ANXIOUS TO END THE CONGRESSIONAL AGONY.

They Think It Would Be Good Party Policy to Quit Doing Nothing in Congress and Go Home—Republican Senate Caucus Decides to Press No Legislation Except Appropriation Bills and the Mud-Slinging Bond Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Having decided that it will be good party policy for Congress to adjourn at the earliest possible moment, the Republican leaders are anxious to ascertain whether the Democrats will agree with them. While they pretend that there will not be any difficulty in carrying out their plans, certain statements made in the last week by Mr. Gorman have created the impression that the Democrats will find it to their advantage to keep Congress here Beyond June 1, the date agreed upon by the Republicans as that beyond which the session should not extend.

The caucus of Republican Senators held to-day resulted in an understanding that no legislation should be pressed, except the appropriation bills and the Peffer bond resolutions. While the Republicans disclaim any responsibility for these resolutions, it is known that most of them favor their adoption, and when the appropriation bills shall be out of the way, the movement to put through the Peffer resolutions will be supported, secretly at least, and possibly openly, by many Republicans.

Mr. Hill and others are determined to do everything possible to defeat the resolutions, and it is not impossible that the session will be prolonged through the opposition to this mud-slinging programme which the Populists began.

Inasmuch as the Peffer resolutions practically had been indorsed by the Republicans, one of the Republican Senators said that the sound-money Democrats should demand their withdrawal, as a part of the price of acceptance of the Republican plan. Probably several days will elapse before the leaders in the two houses will know just how matters stand.

Senator Sherman has appointed the following steering committee, which will agree upon an order of business: Messrs. Allison, Hale, Aldrich, Davis, Quay, McMillan, Dubois, Perkins, and Pritchard.

DISCUSSING APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Bill Finally Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Indian Appropriation bill, carrying an amount of about $9,100,000, was passed by the Senate to-day, after a long discussion about the lawless condition of affairs in the Indian Territory.

Mr. Vest spoke of the Indians being "allowed to constitute themselves as a National nuisance," and he described the Indian Territory as "a pesthouse, legally and morally, within the public domain"; as being a "harbor of refuge for criminals," and as having caused a depreciation of property in the adjoining States by one-third.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said that more brutal and savage conditions existed in the Indian Territory than in Russia, Armenia, or Cuba.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up and went over till to-morrow. There are five other general appropriation bills to be acted on by the Senate—the Naval, the River and Harbor, the District of Columbia, the Fortifications, and the Deficiency.

In the closing half hour of to-day's session several public building bills were passed—$500,000 for Salt Lake City, $188,000 for Ogden, Utah; $150,000 for Portsmouth, Va., and $100,000 for Nashua, N. H. Senator Call (Dem., Fla.) gave notice that he would ask consideration (probably to-morrow) of the joint resolution heretofore introduced by him requesting the President to send war vessels to Cuba.

A WAIL FROM SHUFORD.

North Carolinian Who Thinks the President Has Too Much Power.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. Shuford (Rep., N. C.,) introduced a resolution today in the House "to investigate the extent to which Federal patronage is being used to control legislation and corrupt the public service."

The preamble recites that charges have been made publicly that the use of Federal patronage has become a "National disgrace and a menace to our institutions"; that it is charged that it is being used to control conventions, coerce Congress, and manipulate the Supreme Court; that the power of 200,000 Federal officials centred in the Chief Executive will absorb the independence of the other co-ordinate branches of the Government; that circumstances seem to justify the belief that the Executive influence through the use of Federal patronage was exerted to secure the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act in the extra session of the Fifty-third Congress, and that it is believed this abuse of Executive prerogative has been practiced for many years, "yet never before culminating to that shameful and alarming extent as during the term of the present Administration."

It is resolved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the subject and report some plan by which "this growing evil" may be eliminated.

DEBATE ON THE PENSION BILL.

Four Hours Devoted to Its Consideration in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House to-day gave four hours to the discussion in Committee of the Whole of the General Pension bill. It was opposed as a whole by Messrs. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) and Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) and in part by Mr. Wood, (Rep., Ill.,) a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Messrs. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) and Kirkpatrick (Rep., Kan.,) supported the bill, but criticised the committee for not going further in the interests of the old soldier. Messrs. Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) and Stewart, (Rep., N. J.,) also spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) who opened the debate in opposition to the bill, charged that the Republican Party in the House had organized an "old soldiers' friendship trust," and that the pending bill was injected into the proceedings in order to show to the country at the beginning of a Presidential contest that the trust had not gone out of business. The fiat of the managers, he said, having gone forth that no bill carrying a large appropriation should pass the House, this bill was drafted to secure the maximum amount of benefit to the old soldier with the minimum of expense.

To Make Oklahoma a State.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—By a vote of 6 yeas to 2 nays, the House Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report favorably a bill admitting Oklahoma to Statehood. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Scranton, Perkins, Avery, Harris, Hadley, and Cooper, (Texas.) The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Taft and Knox.

Congressional Doings.

—The Senate has confirmed these nominations: Jeannette R. Hawkins of Malone, Cyrus Strong, Jr., of Binghamton, and William H. Cuddeback of Albany to be managers of the Craig colony for epileptics; Herman Livingston to be Trustee of the House of Refuge for Women, and Leonard Burritt to be manager of the Rochester State Hospital.

—The bill pending in the House to restore John N. Quackenbush to his rank as Commodore in the navy, from which he was dropped in 1882 by the Secretary of the Navy upon the strength of a clerical error made in 1874, has been made the special order for next Tuesday.

—The Senate Committee on Commerce has settled the dispute between the outer harbor at Santa Monica and the inner harbor at San Pedro, Cal., by voting to improve both harbors, and placing both improvements under the continuing contract system.

—In the Senate yesterday a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at Lewiston, N. Y., was introduced by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Spring

Finds the blood impure and unable to supply proper nourishment. Danger from this condition may be avoided by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, and easy in effect. 25 cents.

KICKED OVER THE TRACES.

The Senate Caucus Refused to Obey Ellsworth's Orders.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Republican Senators in caucus this morning kicked over the traces and refused to follow the dictation of Mr. Platt's leader, Ellsworth.

Mr. Ellsworth asked to have his little bill transferring the control of the Niagara Reservation to the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission made a caucus measure.

This bill has been regarded with suspicion ever since it was introduced. It has been attacked as a scheme to put this reservation into the hands of men who would allow it to be "worked" both in a political and business way. The present commission has not done all that the Niagara Falls Water Power Company has wanted, but has withstood the attempt to appropriate the falls. The proposed change is supposed to be in the interests of the corporations which develop power from the great cataract.

Mr. Ellsworth's effort to make this bill a party measure was unsuccessful. The caucus considered Mr. Ellsworth's proposition with reference to the bill, and laid it aside without action. The bill was reached on the calendar early in the session, and the Clerk read the title. Mr. Ellsworth evidently did not dare to trust a vote on it. "I thought I told you not to take that bill up until I asked it," said the Senator, rather severely, to the Clerk, whereupon the bill was laid aside.

BROOKLYN CHARITY BILLS PASSED.

Mr. O'Grady Confident that the Reorganization Will Be Effected.

ALBANY, April 23.—The two bills which are designed to effect a reorganization of the administration of affairs of the Charities Department in the City of Brooklyn were passed in the Assembly to-day.

The bills carry out the recommendations of Assemblyman O'Grady's committee of last year, which investigated the department. The bills were introduced by him, and he says they will pass the Senate and become a law.

One provides that the terms of the present Commissioners of Charities and Correction in Brooklyn shall terminate Jan. 1, and that Mayor Wurster shall appoint a single Commissioner of Charities and Correction, to hold office until Feb. 1, 1901, at a salary not exceeding $8,000 a year. The Commissioner is to have absolute control of the management and appointment of employes in his department.

The other bill provides that the Mayor of Brooklyn and the President of the Board of Aldermen shall each appoint one person, who, together with the Auditor of the City of Brooklyn, shall be Commissioners of Accounts, to hold office until Jan. 1, 1898. The appointive Commissioners are to receive $4,000 salary, and they are authorized to exercise a supervision of expenditures of the various city departments.

For Workmen's Protection.

ALBANY, April 23.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman Gledhill of New-York City providing that all contractors and owners, when constructing buildings in any city of the State where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched, or where the floors or filling between the floors shall be of fire-proof material, to complete such flooring and filling as the building progresses, to within three tiers of the beams below that on which the ironwork is being erected, passed the Senate this morning. The labor unions were behind the bill. They claim that the percentage of deaths from falls will be greatly reduced if this law is strictly enforced.

Richmond Police Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 23.—By a strict party vote of 34 to 13 the Senate to-day passed the Higbie bill for a bi-partisan police commission for Richmond County, the commission to be selected by the District Attorney, Sheriff, County Judge, and County Clerk. The Democrats opposed the bill and pointed out its inconsistency with the Albany and Greenbush bills. It was recognized as a measure to take the control of the Richmond police from the Democrats, and as such was passed.

Firemen's Salary Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 23.—Senator Ford's bill increasing the compensation of officials of the New-York City Fire Department passed the Assembly to-day. The bill authorizes the Board of Fire Commissioners to fix salaries as follows, to take effect Jan. 1 next: Chiefs of the Department, $7,000; Deputy Chiefs, $4,500; Chiefs of Battalion, $3,600; Captains or Foremen, $2,500; Assistant Foremen or Assistant Captains, $2,100.

Rapid Transit Amendments.

ALBANY, April 23.—The amendments to the New-York City Rapid Transit law, prepared by the Rapid Transit Commission, and introduced by Assemblyman Austin, passed the Assembly to-day. The bill passed as it was prepared by the commission, the effort to exempt Broadway, below Fourteenth street, from a rapid transit route being unsuccessful.

Notes of the Capitol.

—Bills prohibiting railroads on Patchen Avenue, St. Mark's Avenue, Greenwood Avenue, Lincoln Road, Howard Avenue, and Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, have passed the Senate.

—The Raines bill prohibiting electioneering in any building or room (except in established clubs) within 100 feet of the polls on election day has passed the Senate.

—The Senate bill requiring the construction of an elevated railway station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue has passed the Assembly.

—The House bill authorizing Brooklyn to appropriate $100,000 for a public library, when private citizens shall have given a like amount, has passed the Senate.

—The Senate bill providing that the New-York City Board of Plumbing Inspectors shall consist of six persons has passed the Assembly.

—The Compromise bill amending the Ainsworth law requiring instruction in alcoholic and narcotic effects has passed the Senate.

—A bill prohibiting railroads on West Eighty-seventh and West Eighty-eighth Streets, New-York, has passed the Assembly.

—The House has passed a bill incorporating the Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, and Norton Point Ferry Company.

—The bill establishing a Board of Electrical Control for Brooklyn has passed the Assembly.

—The Nixon bill prohibiting railroad crossings at grade has passed the Assembly.

Legislating Against Foreign Yachts.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. Payne of New-York has prepared a report on the bill which amends Section 4,216 of the Revised Statutes, which permits foreign yachts to enter United States ports without the payment of a tonnage tax, so that it shall not extend to any foreign-built yacht owner, chartered or used by a citizen of the United States. The report shows the abuses which have grown up under the present section, and states that it has been the American policy to exclude every foreign-built vessel from American register. Under this policy, it says, we have the finest shipyards in the world. It pays a high tribute to American-built ships, and asserts that four large steam yachts are now being built abroad for American owners for which from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 will go to English workmen. This money, it says, should be given to our own citizens, or at least the revenue of the Government should be increased by the tariff and tonnage duties upon them.

Drill of Columbia Institute Cadets.

The cadets of the Columbia Institute, in West Seventy-second Street, entertained several hundreds of their friends last night with a reception and drill in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment in West Sixty-eighth Street. The programme of exercises by the cadets, which alternated with music by the band of the Seventy-first Regiment, included a review by Col John T. Camp and his staff, battalion drills and competitive com. T. Camp and his staff, battalion drills and company drills, guard mounting, sabre and bayonet and bicycle drills, and an escort of colors, the whole concluding with a battalion parade. There was a presentation of medals, and an announcement of the honors won by the young soldiers in their studies. Dr. E. Fowler, principal of the institute, presented the medals.

CLEVER CIRCUS HORSES

SUPERINTENDENT SMITH PRAISES HIS EQUINE PETS.

All Display Intelligence and Appreciate a Petting—Animals That Grow White—Routine Work Becomes Monotonous—On the Road They Often Remain on Their Feet 24 Hours—One Broke His Neck, but Still Delights Spectators.

"Do I like them? Well, you may take away my bed and take away my grub, but don't take away those fellows. And I haven't any favorites. If one is stupid he is the same to me."

"Those fellows" are the horses that have been appearing at the Barnum & Bailey big circus in the Madison Square Garden for the last few weeks, and the man who spoke was William Smith, who has the entire charge of them.

There is not much about horses in general that Mr. Smith doesn't know, and about circus horses in particular, for he has been with the circus twenty-five years, and some of the horses have been with him half that length of time.

It was outside the circus, where the animals are kept, and where the horses stand ready to be called for their different acts. The big fifty-horse act was over, and the trappings they wear in that act were hanging in their places on the wall, and horses for the races were ready, and "Eagle," the beautiful black, high-school-trained horse that John O'Brien rides, was standing at one side also ready for duty.

"He's a fine horse," said Mr. Smith, speaking of Eagle. "He is a thoroughbred, and there is not much he doesn't know. Why, when we are on the road performing in tents, he is hitched outside the dressing tents after his act. He is fastened on both sides, but he can hear the music, and he will keep time and go through his different tricks all alone. I have seen hundreds of people watching him. They thought he was crazy.

"'Old Eagle,' we always call him. He is thirty-three years old, but just look at him. There is not a blemish on him anywhere. We have had him six years.

"These two white Arabian stallions are half brothers. They are Setter and Mufty. Miss Reid drives them tandem, and Mufty forms the top of the fifty-horse pyramid. They knew their names very well when we first had them, particularly Setter, but Mr. O'Brien calls him Romeo about half the time, and he has become a little confused now.

"There are sixteen of the rosin-backs, as we call them—the ring horses for bareback riding. They are most of them Normans. The principal thing in a ring horse is a big, square body, short between joints.

"Most of the ring horses are bought here in New-York, and they are not bought for the ring. They are bought for work horses. When a carload of horses comes in, some one goes down and picks out half a dozen of the right sort. They are worked all Summer, and in the Fall, if we need ring horses, we put them on. If they do well, and have good dispositions, they are trained. Then, if anything happens they are not wanted, they are put back on the teams, and in case of an accident or smash-up they go into the ring again."

Three of these big, gentle, broad-backed white horses were standing where they had been brought from the ring after their acts. Only one was fastened. One of these came out to rub her nose over her visitors. The horse that was fastened received a good share of petting very gratefully, while the third horse pushed a white nose under his neighbor's neck to be petted also.

"They grow white, do they, Smith, as the reporter referred to their clean, white coats. "You seldom see a young horse white, and I never saw a sucking colt that was. If you see a young horse white, you will generally find some peculiarities about it. The animal will have a large space of white eyeballs showing, and his skin will be white. I have seen a white two-year-old. When a steel-gray horse is about seven years old he begins to grow light colored, and by the time he is ten or twelve he is white."

"Do you mean to say that you can't keep a steel-gray horse?" asked the reporter.

"No," said Mr. Smith, "nor a dappled gray. They begin to change up around the head, and gradually grow lighter down the length of the body. Yes, this horse has an arched neck. That is simply fat. If she should be allowed to get thin, it would take five years to get up that arch again.

"It is only good care which keeps the horses in good condition. They work hard. They have two performances each day, a street parade when we are on the road, and they stand in the cars all night. We are sometimes in at 6 and sometimes at 8 in the morning. They are on their feet twenty-four hours. Sometimes they will have only two meals, and if anything happens that we break down in the country, where there is no water, they have to wait for it until after the show. The show always comes first. But they are well cared for.

"There is one man to every four or five horses, and he has nothing else to do. I never have a man drunk in my department. If a horse doesn't get good care, I want to know the reason why. If there is anything the matter with one of the horses I know it—if there is one that doesn't howl when I call feed.

"Yes, I give the order for every meal. The horses pay no attention when anything is said about hay or water, but at the word 'feed' it is different.

"Each man looks out for his horses at the performance. The ring horses are taken from the stables to the circus at 1 o'clock. The hippodrome horses start a half hour later. Their various trappings are put on, ready for their acts. If they go on again, these are removed and others put on when they come from the ring. After the afternoon performance they are brushed, watered, and fed, and the men go to supper. It is in the morning that, as the men say, they get down to hard-pan work, and the horses are thoroughly cleaned.

"The horses are always given their regular three meals when possible, and one thing I do to keep them in condition is to give them dry bran with their oats. Give a horse oats alone, or mash, and he eats it so quickly that it can't half digest. He can't eat oats mixed with bran quickly. The horses have mash and salt once a week. I have told my plan to a number of livery men, and they have followed it, with great success. Every one knows it any way, only they don't happen to think. The great secret is in looking personally after each horse.

"We have very hot arguments here about the value of the horses. Each girl thinks the horse she rides is the best, and it is the same with the boys.

"Minnie Johnson declares that that sorrel combination is the best horse; Emma White thinks her sorrel Duke is better; Mrs. Wentworth thinks the world of her chestnut Woodchuck, and Mrs. Potter champions Franklin. She says she would leave the show if he were sold. Every one of the boys is sure that his horse could beat all the rest.

"I name most of the horses. Some of them come to us already named. We have one who was St. Peter when he came to us. That is the thoroughbred horse Miss Newsome rides in divided skirts. He is a registered horse. He is high-school trained.

"We haven't a horse here that will bite or kick. I wouldn't have it. They are cranky sometimes when they come to us, but they get over it with good usage. Here's Cap, who was so nervous when he came that you couldn't come behind and touch him without his kicking. Now you can slap him all over. Some of our hippodrome horses are beginning their fourteenth season with us. Jennie and Gibson are doing that. Jennie was seven and Gibson five when they came to us.

"This fellow had his neck broken last year. You can feel the hole in the windpipe. He is J. B. Harris. He received a blow in the neck. The skin was not broken, but you could hear the wind bubbling out under the skin. The whole side of his neck was puffed out, and it sounded like a drum to hit it. We put a bandage over the place and fastened it down and kept him quiet, and now he is all right. He is a thoroughbred. Our race horses are of thoroughbred stock, but they are not the pure breed. They would not have the endurance to do our work if they were.

"Do I ever have accidents? Oh, yes, I have been kicked and jammed and run away with, and had my ribs broken. No, I'm not afraid. It wouldn't do."

"What do you do to a horse that kicks?" asked the reporter.

"I kick back," said Mr. Smith.

"No, it is not from the new horses that accidents come, but any of them when they get in a tangle.

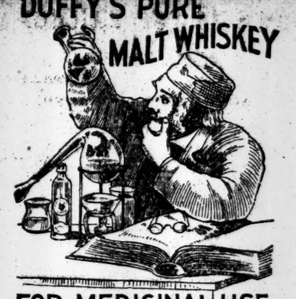
"When we are traveling I sleep in the caboose. We have a watchman, who is also in the caboose. He goes along the train whenever it stops to see if there is any trouble. If a horse has fallen he wakens me, and I get my men up and go to straighten things out.

"The horse that is down is struggling to get up; the other horses are struggling to keep their place, and we go in among them and set things right."

"What is the most serious accident you ever had?"

"Oh, I'm talking about the show; I am not talking about myself," said Mr. Smith. "I will tell you that another time. Good-bye."

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

Gives health and strength, builds up the system, and makes pure, rich blood. Ask your grocer or druggist for it and take nothing else. Pamphlet sent by

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

TO OPEN THEIR GOLF LINKS.

The Season at Several Clubs Will Be Commenced To-morrow.

A great day for golfers in this vicinity is promised to-morrow. Besides the St. Andrew's and Knollwood Country Clubs, which will formally open their season of tournaments, the Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J., will have a little informal playing by the members, and the Paterson Golf Club of Paterson, N. J., will also open its season. This club was only organized last year, but it has become well known for its progressiveness, and several lively team matches were played over its excellent course last year. This season some improvements have been made, and a small clubhouse is being erected for the better accommodation and convenience of the members. Mr. H. Hewat still remains as Captain of the team, and it is largely due to his activity that the club has met with such success. The tournament to-morrow will be the first of the regular monthly medal contests, open to members. The events as just arranged for the month of May are: May 2, team match of five men each, Richmond County Country Club, of Staten Island vs. Paterson; May 9, ladies' and gentlemen's foursome; May 16, monthly medal match; May 23, competition for the King Cup; May 30, club handicap tournament.

The Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J., will not get actively under way in golf until the middle of May, when its fine new course will then be in condition for play. The old nine-hole course will be used until that time, and after the new one is ready, the old one will be used as the women's course. The Essex County Club has made very extensive improvements in the golf line, and at time will have one of the finest courses in this vicinity. A large amount of extra land has been secured, and a full eighteen-hole course will be laid out. Part of the course is already completed, and by the middle of May it is expected that eleven holes will be finished. The extra seven holes will not be laid out until Fall, and for tournament play only nine of the new holes will be used. Alexander Finlay, who last year was the professional at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, has charge of the work at the Essex Club, and will remain as the club's professional through the year.

The first hole of the new course will be a short one, about 150 yards, and a wide ravine on the left makes a bad hazard for a topped ball. The second hole will be about 300 yards, and the next 275. The fourth will be 250 yards, the tee being a naturally elevated one, which will be further improved by terracing. The drive will cross the ravine, and a number of trees are now being cut out to offer a clear driveway. The fifth hole will be situated near a corner of evergreens, a beautiful spot on the grounds, and is 270 yards long. The sixth hole is 323 yards, and the seventh the shortest, about 140 yards. The eighth will be 300 yards, the ninth 190, the tenth 300, and the eleventh 175 yards. The ninth hole is about 150 feet from the clubhouse, situated just back of the stables, and the second hole skirts off toward the polo grounds. The ravine, which will be crossed twice, is from 50 to 150 feet in width.

The ladies of the club are as interested in golf as the men, and some interesting ladies' tournaments will be held during the season. The Green Committee of the club consists of T. H. Powers Farr, Chairman; Oscar Willigerod, and Frederick Frelinghuysen. The best golfers in the club are C. F. Watson, Richard M. Colgate, C. H. Lee, and T. H. Powers Farr. Among other active players are Edward F. Burke, Lewis St. Clair Colby, Sidney M. Colgate, R. M. Cross, John Dallet, Jr., Robert Dun Douglass, Henry T. Folsom, Frederick Frelinghuysen, G. G. Frelinghuysen, Edward H. Graves, Frank E. Hagemeyer, Francis Tiers Miles, C. A. Munn, Henry Parish, Jr., Thomas W. Porter, Douglas Robinson, John S. Tilney, Oscar Willigerod, and John C. Wilmerding.

The officers of the Essex County Country Club are: President—Henry A. Page; Vice President—Frederick Frelinghuysen; Secretary—T. H. Powers Farr; Treasurer—R. Wayne Parker.

Two new sub-committees to act in conjunction with the Committee on Outdoor Sports have just been appointed. They are: Tennis Committee—Frederick Frelinghuysen and W. D. Osborn; Pigeon Shooting Committee—Harry Folsom, Oscar Willigerod, and Edward F. Burke. The Committee on Outdoor Sports consists of Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Willigerod, and Powers Farr.

The Essex County Country Club has about 300 members, and the Orange Lawn Tennis Club 125 members. Arrangements have lately been perfected whereby golfing privileges have been extended to the tennis club, and many members of the latter club have availed themselves of this advantage.

Bits of Yachting News.

—R. & C. W. Hutchins of Brooklyn have purchased the Nonpareil, and will fit her out at once. The Nonpareil was built in England, and was rigged as a yawl. She was last owned by H. Sanderson, and was wrecked at Larchmont two years ago.

—E. S. Renwick's new steamer being built by Bayles & Son at Port Jefferson is to be named Giralda. She will be launched next month, and then be taken to New-York for her machinery.

—E. R. Ladew's steamer Orienta is receiving new boilers, a few new frames, new coal bunkers, and a general overhauling of her engines at the Crescent Shipyards at Elizabethport.

—Stephen Loine's sloop Swannanoa is at Piepgras & McGowan's, at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. She is being painted and thoroughly overhauled.

—The ninety-foot steam yacht being built by the Gas Engine and Power Company for F. T. Holder of Yonkers is well along. The boat is entirely planked.

—S. H. Austin, Jr.'s, steam yacht Lagonda is at Pusey, Jones & Co.'s yards at Wilmington, Del. Her engines have been overhauled and a new deck laid.

—Commodore George J. Gould's big steamer Atalanta is being fitted out in the Erie Basin. She will be ready to go in commission next month.

—The naphtha yacht Corinthia, being built at Morris Heights for C. Everett Clark of Boston, will be ready for commission next month.

—Commodore H. C. Rouse's schooner Iroquois has had her hull painted, her decks recalked, and is being fitted out for the season.

—C. M. Meyers's steamer Maspeth has been thoroughly overhauled and several changes have been made in the yacht's interior.

—The schooner Varuna, owned by George L. Rives and F. K. Sturges, is to have new steel rigging and a new pole bowsprit.

—Capt. "Harry" Craven has gone to England to bring E. D. Morgan's steam yacht May back to this country.

—J. Harvey Ladew's steamer Columbia is having a general overhauling at Lewis Nixon's yards at Elizabethport.

—F. C. Dininny's steamer Oneonta is at Manning's Twenty-sixth Street basin receiving new rigging.

—F. W. Vanderbilt's steamer Conqueror has had her decks recalked and is being fitted out in the Erie Basin.

—Vice Commodore F. T. Adams's schooner Sachem is being thoroughly overhauled at Port Jefferson.

—The official trial of P. A. B. Widener's steam yacht Josephine will take place next month.

—H. Loughlin's steamer Vesta is to be taken to Bridgeport to receive new boilers.

—Commodore E. M. Brown's steam yacht Sylvia is being overhauled at Port Jefferson.

—E. H. Townsend's steamer Bo-Peep is having a new overhanging stern put on.

—Capt. John F. Phillips's sloop Arrow is being fitted out at South Brooklyn.

—Crosby, at Bay Ridge, is building a bicycle boat for Herman B. Ogden.

fitted out at Piepgras & McGowan's yard, Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn.

—The steamer Toinette has arrived at Tebo's to be fitted out.

—A. J. Morgan's schooner Viator is being

PALISADES BILL IS DOOMED.

No Prospect of the Establishment of a Military Park.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There is no likelihood that the bill introduced in both houses providing for the establishment of a military and National park upon the Palisades of the Hudson will pass. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs a few days ago and will be sent to the Secretary of War to-morrow, in accordance with custom.

The impression prevails at the Capitol that Secretary Lamont is not in favor of the plan comprehended in the bill. Mr. Sewell of New-Jersey, who introduced the bill in the Senate, said this afternoon to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he did not look for favorable action upon it. In his opinion, it is folly to expect the National Government to take the initiative in a matter of this kind.

The State of New-Jersey should, he says, take steps to acquire the Palisades, and thus show to the country that it is desirous of preserving the magnificent region which the quarry vandals now are engaged in despoiling.

The House Committee on Military Affairs this afternoon received a petition signed by those interested in Palisades property opposing Government acquirement of the tract for military purposes, and will probably report the bill adversely.

The petition suggests modifications of the project.

The committee is asked, if it be not disposed to act favorably upon the bill, to consider the propriety of amending it so as to provide merely for the acquisition of the land between the Palisades and the Hudson River and the laying out of a public driveway thereon. The alternative suggestion is made that, if the measure be not approved, even when thus amended, then, by reporting the measure adversely, it shall leave the State Commissioners free to devise such action by the States of New-York and New-Jersey as shall most effectually accomplish that purpose.

It is pointed out by the memorialists that the property proposed to be taken upon the plateau of the Palisades embraces a strip of land nearly twelve miles long and of an estimated average width of 900 feet, and this includes more than 1,000 acres of land. The cost of its acquisition at current prices is estimated at from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000, exclusive of at least $500,000 as the cost of the buildings and improvements made by those residing upon portions of this land. The petitioners also estimate that the land to be taken below the Palisades, about 800 acres additional, would cost from $350,000 to $400,000. Continuing, the petition commends the committee that unless it is prepared to approve the acquisition of the Palisade plateau as a National park at an expense greatly larger than $500,000, then the pendency of the measure as it stands will serve only to delay other efforts to save the Palisades.

In conclusion, it is asserted that the present defacement, caused by quarrying operations, can be forever stopped by the acquisition only of the strip of land lying between the foot of the Palisades and the Hudson River for between $350,000 and $400,000. This strip of land, it is stated, varies in width from 300 to 1,000 feet, is about twelve miles long, and includes about 800 acres of land on the Hudson River, all within six miles of the city limits.

The petition is signed by George B. Post, President Architectural League of New-York; John Q. A. Ward, President National Sculpture Society; Thomas W. Wood, President National Academy of Design; John La Farge, Honorary President of the Mural Painters; George Keister, Secretary Architectural League of New-York; F. W. Ruckstuhl, Secretary National Sculpture Society; Frederic Crowninshield, First Vice President Mural Painters; Chester Loomis, artist; Edward Hamilton, Secretary Municipal Art Society of New-York; Edward H. Clark, New-York; Joseph Lamb, ecclesiastical art worker, New-York; George W. Brick, President Art Students' League of New-York; Charles M. Shean, Recording Secretary Mural Painters; Daniel C. French, Vice President Architectural League of New-York; Franklin Edson, ex-Mayor of New-York; Hermann Oelrichs, New-York; William J. Coombs, Brooklyn; Henry Hentz, President New-York

ARBITRATION THE NEED

ACTION OF THE CONVENTION HELD IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

The Government Asked to Make a Treaty with Great Britain and Other Powers to Settle International Troubles Peacefully—Justice and Humanity Demand the Discontinuance of War—A Mass Meeting in the Cause.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The National Arbitration Convention to-day adopted resolutions declaring its views with reference to the establishment of a permanent international court of arbitration. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following as a substitute for the several propositions referred to it:

This National conference of American citizens assembled at Washington April 22, 1896, to promote international arbitration, profoundly convinced that experience has shown that war, as a method of determining disputes between nations, is oppressive in its operation, uncertain and unequal in its results, and productive of immense evils, and that the spirit and humanity of the age, as well as the precepts of religion, require the adoption of every practicable means for the establishment of reason and justice between nations, and considering that the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain, bound together by ties of a common language and literature, of like political and legal institutions, and of many mutual interests, and animated by a spirit of devotion to law and justice, have, on many occasions, by recourse to peaceful and friendly arbitration, manifested their just desire to substitute reason for force in the settlement of their differences, and to establish a reign of peace among nations; that the common sense and enlightened public opinion of both nations is utterly averse to any further war between them; that the same good sense, reinforced by common principles of humanity, religion and justice, requires the adoption of a permanent method for the peaceful adjustment of international controversies, which method shall not only provide for the uniform application of principles of law and justice in the settlement of their own differences, but shall also by its example and its results promote the peace and progress of all peoples, does hereby adopt the following resolutions:

1. That in the judgment of this conference, religion, humanity, and justice, as well as the material interests of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration;

2. That it is earnestly recommended to our Government as soon as it is assured of a corresponding disposition on the part of the British Government, to negotiate a treaty providing for the widest practicable application of the method of arbitration to international controversies;

3 That a committee of this conference be appointed to prepare and present to the President of the United States a memorial respectfully urging the taking of such steps on the part of the United States as will best conduce to the end in view.

Charles Dudley Warner opened the discussion on the report of the committee, supporting the resolutions, but at the same time advocating the maintenance of an efficient navy. He believed it as necessary in the interests of commerce to police the seas as it was to police the land. We were now in a way to say to Great Britain that if she was ready to forfeit her place as a leader of civilization the United States was not.

During a protracted discussion which followed, ex-Senator Edmunds left the chair and addressed the convention in favor of offering arbitration to all civilized nations. He contended that unless some expression were adopted looking to recognition of other nations, it would be felt that England and the United States were allies, and that other nations were excluded from the alliance. Mr. Edmunds suggested adding after the words "Great Britain and as far as poss ble with other civilized nations."

Mr. Graham of Virginia proposed to modify the amendment of Mr. Edmunds so as to provide for extending the opportunity of arbitration to all civilized nations at the earliest possible day. Mr. Edmunds accepted the amendment, and it was adopted, and so were the resolutions.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Curry, Angell, Hubbard, and Hitchcock was appointed to lay the resolutions adopted before the President.

A permanent committee of twenty-five members was appointed, consisting of the following delegates: C. C. Harrison, H. Welsh, and J. H. Converse of Pennsylvania; W. E. Dodge, L. F. Chamberlain, J. B. Moore, Carl Schurz, and G. L. Rives, New-York; C. F. Adams, Edward Atkinson, and President Eliot of Massachusetts; L. J. Gage, W. C. Gray, and W. A. Fuller, Illinois; Frank Hitchcock, Missouri; J. R. Tucker, Virginia; D. M. Key, Tennessee; H. Davis, California; A. F. Humphrey, Kentucky; C. Turner, Louisiana; S. E. Baldwin, Connecticut; J. Crosby, Maine; H. Du Bognon, Georgia; C. McGill, New-Jersey; C. R. Hundley, Alabama, and W. H. Taft, Ohio.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in Allen's Opera House, and speeches in favor of arbitration were delivered by John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, President Eliot of Harvard, President Patton of Princeton, and Bishop Keane of the Catholic University.

HOBOKEN SALOON KEEPERS WARNED

Must Do Business More Carefully on Sunday Hereafter.

Two hundred and thirty of the 350 saloon keepers in Hoboken who are members of the Hoboken Inn Keepers' Protective Association yesterday received notice from Julius Schlatter, Secretary of the association, in regard to the Sunday observance question.

As a result of the Chiefs of Police throughout the county having been called before the Grand Jury, the liquor dealers have decided it wise to take no more chances.

Secretary Schlatter warns all members of the association that on Sundays hereafter front doors must be kept locked, and all window blinds down. Side doors must be open only to those who are personally known to the saloon keepers.

The Hoboken Inn Keepers' Protective Association guarantees to pay the fines and defend all its members indicted for Sunday selling, provided they comply with the rules and orders issued in the name of the association.

The police throughout the county have received notice from the Grand Jury that the heads of the departments in the respective towns and cities will be held strictly accountable for any violations of the Sunday law, and will be indicted wherever evidence can be secured that they failed to see that the law was enforced.

No Amendments at This Session.

ALBANY, April 23.—Senator Higgins said to-night that no amendments to the Raines liquor-tax law would be introduced this session. A bill embracing several amendments had been prepared this afternoon for introduction, after Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, had assured the Republicans that the minority would not block the passage of such a bill. It happens, however, that the Democratic Senators will not accept the amendments without discussion, so the Republicans will offer no amendments to the Raines law.

WELCOMED BACK TO VASSAR.

President James Monroe Taylor and His Wife Back from Europe.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., April 23.—President James Monroe Taylor of Vassar College and Mrs. Taylor arrived home this evening after a six months' trip through Europe. They made the return voyage on the steamship Trave of the North German Lloyd Line. They were met at the college gate by Vassar girls, and passed up the long drive from the road between two lines of students in pretty gowns.

There were nearly 400 students in the lines, which reached almost to the college door. At the entrance to the college the President and his wife were met by the Faculty. An address of welcome was delivered by Miss McCloskey of Pittsburg, President of the Students' Association.

President Taylor responded and a reception in the college followed. Two songs of welcome composed for the occasion, one by Miss McClelland and one by Miss Taggart of '98, were sung during the evening.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
The Latest Fad,
Delft Bedroom Pieces.
Factory Prices.

AN ADEQUATE FREIGHT APPROACH.

North River Bridge Commissioners to Consider the Subject.

Andrew H. Green, Chairman of the Commissioners of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, will soon call the Commissioners together to take up the question of laying out a freight approach.

"The need of facilities for the receipt and delivery of freight at convenient points along the water bounding this city, in connection with the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, that is to bring traffic from all points of the continent across the North River to this city, is sufficiently manifest without much discussion" Mr. Green said yesterday. "Some plan that will cheapen the expense of handling freight must be adopted, and the sooner it is done the less likely this port will be to lose volumes of business that shippers are already finding can be done cheaper at other seaports. Liverpool has admirable arrangements by an elevated structure to handle freight along the docks, and New-York should not be behind in availing of its more approved methods in the same direction.

"We have laid out an approach for passengers to the Union Station at Broadway and Fiftieth Street which has been approved by the city authorities as well as those at Washington. It is most desirable to commence that we have adequate arrangements made for handling freight, starting an approach at the bridge at Fifty-ninth Street, thence down and along Twelfth Avenue to Thirteenth Avenue, thence along Thirteenth Avenue to a connection with West Street, thence along West Street to Pier 1. By such an arrangement all the docks could be reached by car, and freight to and from the car and to and from vessels would be delivered. Freight stations all along the route should be provided for the delivery and receiving of freight, such stations to be provided with elevators for the raising and lowering of freight to and from the cars upon the elevated tracks.

"The comprehensive system for freight traffic is impracticable that would be far in advance of anything yet devised. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad might readily make freight connections with such a system by raising its tracks at the Sixtieth Street yard and thus reach all points along the river, as well as its St. John's Park Freight Depot. That plan would seem to be preferable to the present system upon Eleventh Avenue. Equally favorable connections could be made by all railroads crossing the bridge.

"The bridge law, both State and United States, allows the Bridge Commissioners to make the location and plans for such an approach. The approval of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the city must be had. These arrangements are imperatively demanded by commerce; transportation rates will be cheapened, the handling of freight expedited, and the city of New-York placed where she ought to be, in every department ahead of other cities."

A SUICIDE REPORT CONCEALED.

Coroner Tuthill Did Not Want to Announce Mrs. De Treville's Death.

Mrs. Ida De Treville of 201 West One Hundredth Street, wife of Jonn De Treville and said to be connected with the Calhoun family of South Carolina, died Wednesday morning from a self-inflicted wound, but the fact of her suicide did not become public until yesterday.

Coroner Tuthill then admitted that he had tried to conceal the case, and said:

Why should I not try to conceal the case? Must the griefs of every family be brought before the public? Has a Coroner no right to use his discretion in matters of this kind? I can only say that I am glad that the story did not become public through this office. I wish I could put a gun on the man who gave it out for publication. He betrayed a confidence, and I may have something to say about him later.

I am going to have the matter of the Coroners using discretion in what they give out for publication brought before the Board of Coroners Saturday.

The suicide of Mrs. De Treville was reported to Coroner Tuthill by Dr. Carter S. Cole of 101 West Seventy-fourth Street at 9:20 o'clock Wednesday morning. The report was not placed on file with other reports received at that hour, and was not among the reports filed at 3 o'clock P. M. for the previous twenty-four hours. It was found, however, yesterday morning among the reports for Wednesday. Coroner Tuthill's clerk, J. Tucker Malone, who filled out the blank, said before his chief's explanation that he had not filed the report when received because he was too busy. He made an entry in the record book, and for this he was reprimanded by Chief Clerk Reynolds yesterday, it being a rule of the office that only the chief clerk or Clerk O'Brien shall make the entries. As a result of Malone's action, he and Coroner Tuthill were apparently the only ones in the office who knew of the suicide until yesterday. The case was at no time reported to the police.

Mrs. De Treville was found by her son John on Sunday morning standing before a mirror, and trying to tear open a wound in her throat. He seized her and cried for help. It took three men to hold her. She was placed under a physician's care, but died Wednesday morning.

She had been suffering from melancholia, it was said yesterday, and it is supposed she wounded herself when her mind was temporarily unbalanced. She lived in comfortable circumstances. Her husband is now in Brevard, N. C., suffering from paralysis. He was forced to give up a bank clerkship in this city two years ago on account of his health.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB'S TRIP ABROAD.

Friendly Feeling in Spain—Sound Money Sentiment in London.

Gustav H. Schwab, New-York agent of the North German Lloyds, was a passenger on the steamship Trave of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived from Bremen yesterday. Mr. Schwab left here on March 7 for a business tour through Spain. He disembarked from the Kaiser Wilhelm II. at Gibraltar, and visited Grenada, Seville, Cordova, and Madrid.

Mr. Schwab said his main purpose was to ascertain whether it would be advisable to recommend the country to this Summer's tourists who go abroad on ships of the North German Lloyd Line. While he had spent only ten days in the country, and had had no conversation with politicians, and had met no one authorized to speak for the Government, he was satisfied that the Spaniards, as a nation, entertain most friendly feelings for the United States. Aside from the riots caused by students he had seen no evidence of ill feeling.

Mr. Schwab spent several days in London.

"I found as to sound-money prospects," he said, "all had the same view, and it was this: Until America made an unequivocal declaration for sound money, and until the silver heresy was disposed of, this country could not expect to win the confidence of the European markets. They want dollar for dollar over there, and when the United States will have agreed upon a sound-money principle full confidence will be given, and not before."

The two new ships which are being built for the line, Mr. Schwab said, would not be ready for service before the Summer of 1897.

CIGARS MADE IN A HOSPITAL.

Superintendent Platfoot Arrested for Violating the Laws.

James M. Platfoot, Superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital at King's Park, L. I., was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle, in Brooklyn, yesterday, on the charge of having violated the internal revenue law in manufacturing cigars without furnishing a bond to the Collector. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in $500 bail for examination.

Collector Kelley several days ago was informed that Platfoot was manufacturing cigars, and ordered an investigation. The officers found George Limburger rolling cigars at a small table in Cottage No. 1. In a trunk marked "J. M. P." were wrappers and tobacco for 200 cigars. Limburger said he was a patient.

Platfoot said the cigars were for his own use. He denied that he had sold any of them.

For Grand Larceny and Forgery.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 23.—The Grand Jury to-day found two indictments against Oliver M. Shedd, one for grand larceny in the first degree and the other for forgery in the third degree. Shedd is accused of stealing $9,000 from the Order of United Friends, of which he was the founder, and Imperial Recorder for fourteen years. He was arraigned before Judge Barnard, and, without counsel, pleaded not guilty, and was held in $5,000 bail for trial next month.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

LEGALITY OF THE JOINT TRAFFIC AGREEMENT ASSERTED.

James C. Carter Closes His Argument, and the Hon. E. J. Phelps Brings Up New Points in Favor of the Agreement—He Argues that It Is No Violation of Law for Railroads to Take Steps to Protect Their Own Interests.

In continuing his argument in the Joint Traffic Association test case before Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, James C. Carter, general counsel for the railroad companies, said that the trunk line roads were compelled to enter into the joint traffic agreement (the legality of which is questioned by the Interstate Commerce Commission) as a matter of necessity in order to protect their interests and expedite business. To avoid confusion, rates on the different lines must be uniform. Uniformity is better for the public, said Mr. Carter.

Shipping must have uniform and permanent rates, so that the manufacturers and merchants, in fact producers of all classes, can make definite calculations as to expenses in their business. Counsel asserted that there was a wide difference between legal combination and a conspiracy. Railroads cannot afford to enter into a pitiless war against one another. He would not attempt to deny that the companies had entered into an agreement, but he contended that they were justified. Differential rates are allowed. The employing of soliciting agents is prohibited to a certain extent. There is nothing illegal in these matters. The Joint Traffic Association imposes penalties upon any of its members who disobey the rules.

The term "pooling" has never been definitely defined by the courts. First we must decide what a pool is. Well, let the term be considered as meaning the putting of several objects into a common receptacle. Mr. Carter said that it was to the interest of the public to have as great a number of railroads maintained as possible, in order that the agricultural and other products of the country may be promptly moved. A clogging of freight at times would be very disastrous. The country cannot afford to have any railroads crowded to the wall.

After recess, ex-United States Minister Edward J. Phelps, of counsel for the railroads, addressed the court. He announced that he would not go over the same ground that had been covered by Mr. Carter. He denied that there was even an intention on the part of the managers of the companies to evade or violate the law. Two acts are alleged to have been violated—the Anti-Trust act and the Inter-State Commerce act. Suppose there is a common law. Well, a violation of a State law does not in this instance come under the jurisdiction of the United States court. In the case under consideration an injunction is sought. Mr. Phelps asserted that no application of the kind could be made tenable. No fraud is alleged. If there was any such allegation, there might be a ground for redress. There is no common law of the United States warranting an injunction. If a remedy is sought, it must be in the nature of a criminal prosecution. Any action must be brought under the jurisdiction of the act authorizing it. The suit now in court is itself outside the court's jurisdiction. It is not proper to endeavor to make the courts a part of a machine to create hardship for the railroads.

Mr. Phelps intimated that the controversy regarding the rights of the Joint Traffic Association might some day have to be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Inter-State Commerce act creates a penalty for a certain offense. The Anti-Trust act may take a different view of the same matter. The common law may suggest a variation. No person should seek to take advantage of these conditions by making wholesale allegations. Mr. Phelps argued that traffic agreement, even if it were unjust, could not be set aside under the provisions of so-called anti-pooling laws. The force of the joint-traffic agreement is that rates may be regulated. It does not exceed legal rights. It does not directly restrain competition. Indeed, it encourages competition as to the quality of service rendered by the railroads to the public. Every road is put upon its own mettle.

Mr. Phelps was speaking when the court adjourned, until 11 o'clock this morning.

Earnings of Pennsylvania.

S. M. Prevost, General Manager of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg, has issued his annual report showing the result of the operation of the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the year 1895. For that year the earnings were $39,599,001, and the expenses $26,032,873, making the net earnings $13,566,128, which is an increase over 1894 of $1,713,741. The number of passengers carried was 17,968,202. The passenger business for 1895, compared with 1894, shows an increase in the number of passengers of 755,135, and an increase in passenger mileage of 21,173,240. There was an increase in earnings of $245,164.67, and an increase in expenses of $90,952.74, making an increase in profits of $154,211.93.

The total number of tons of freight moved was 46,545,003, the earnings $30,472,734, expenses $20,394,807, and the profits $10,077,931. The freight business for 1895, as compared with 1894, shows an increase in the number of tons moved of 9,978,164, and an increase in tonnage mileage of 998,684,291. There was an increase in earnings of $4,371,454.86, and an increase in expenses of $2,121,882.22, making an increase in profits of $1,649,572.63.

Lake and Rail Rates Fixed.

Traffic managers have fixed the lake and rail rates on grain to Boston and New-England points. The rates on grain from Chicago and Milwaukee to Boston local and New-England rate points are to be for the present, on corn 9 cents per bushel, and on oats 5¾ cents per bushel, with the understanding that the Chicago lake line agents be authorized to adjust these through from time to time during the season in accordance with any material change in current lake rates to Buffalo. On exlake grain east of Buffalo, in carloads, not taken under the established through rates to New-England points, the following rates are made to Boston local interior points, taking Boston rates: Wheat, 8 cents per bushel; corn and rye, 7¾ cents per bushel; oats, 4 cents per bushel.

Missouri Pacific Repudiates Rates.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad has disturbed Southwestern freight rates again by repudiating the rates from Kansas to Galveston, as fixed by the two arbitrators whose award was recently promulgated. The road has announced a schedule which makes rates from these points to New-Orleans from 1 to 9 cents lower than those in effect to Galveston. The defense is that Galveston is making no effort to provide better facilities for handling export trade from the Southwest, while New-Orleans shows much enterprise in that direction. The Galveston people have appealed to the Santa Fé Road to bring the Missouri Pacific to terms by reducing rates to Galveston, but a war is not likely.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The executive officers and General Passenger Agents of the Western roads have been in joint session in Chicago for two days trying to formulate and agree on the details as to the new mileage ticket restriction plan that was decided on last week by the managers. No final agreement was reached, and the meeting will continue. It was decided to make the punch descriptive signature restriction apply to the one-thousand-mile tickets as well as the two-thousand-mile tickets.

—The Arkansas Valley, Guthrie and Western Railway Company has been organized to build a railroad from Fort Smith, Ark., in a westerly direction, via Guthrie, to Albuquerque. The incorporators are W. P. McCoy, Watonga; William Grimes, Kingfisher; W. N. Spurlock, E. N. Green, and J. W. McNeal, Guthrie, and W. R. Hill and C. W. Turner, Muskogee. Capital stock, $5,000,000.

—A Dubuque, Iowa, dispatch says that a report is current there that the Illinois Central has foreclosed a mortgage of $1,337,000 on the Cedar Falls and Minesota Road, and that the latter will be sold next month. The Illinois Central expects to buy it, and will put it in good shape, and make it a part of the system.

—A dispatch from Ottawa, Ontario, says that the Dominion Government has withdrawn its notice of the motion proposing to authorize a loan of about $4,000,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway to build a line from Alberta to British Columbia, through Crow's Nest Pass, a distance of 260 miles.

—The tie-up of the Indiana Midland, owned by Henry Crawford of Chicago, was complete yesterday, and the strikers all along the line hold the situation. The indications are that not a wheel will be turned from now until the men get their wages, or a part of them, at least.

—The Executive Committee of the Guarantee Ticket Brokers' Association of America began its regular quarterly session in Chicago last Wednesday. The committee will elect a successor to President I. W. Varnes of Cleveland, whose resignation will take effect May 15.

—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton has given the Big Four notice that, if the latter invades its territory by putting on a Cincinnati, Toledo and Detroit through car service over the Ohio Central and Lake Shore, it will retaliate by running into Cleveland.

—The action of the Board of Managers of the east-bound lines in ruling that the differential lines be allowed to apply their differential fare principles to all special movements, will, it is said, revolutionize the excursion business in the territory east of Chicago.

—In a circular just issued to Western railroad managers, Chairman Midgley says that the situation regarding the diversion of grain to Gulf ports, which has caused so much distress to Western roads all Winter, was due to the failure of the cotton crop.

—Nearly 500 railroad men from all parts of the country are expected to be in Chicago on June 9, when the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Local Freight Agents begins.

—There were 21,000 tons of new steel rails and 1,220,600 crossties used for repairs on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie last year.

—President E. B. Thomas of the Erie has returned from his inspection tour over the Erie Railroad lines in the West.

—Alfred Keep, Chairman of the Chicago and Northwestern Board of Directors, was in New-York yesterday.

—Robert E. Parsons is the new District Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, in Louisville.

—Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Road, is in this city.

—General Eastern Freight Agent Robertson of the Lackawanna has resigned.

DEMOCRATS WIN AT BASEBALL.

The Annual Assembly Game Attended by a Large Crowd.

ALBANY, April 23.—By a score of 20 to 15 the Democrats of the Assembly this afternoon proved to the Republicans of that house that, while the majority might turn out laws with the dexterity of a patented machine, it was away behind the minority in playing ball. It was the annual game of baseball that was played, and it was the usual farce, although two of the first-termers evidently took the thing seriously. They were Messrs. Ebbetts and Brennan of Kings, who appeared upon the field in the full regalia of the Brooklyn Baseball Club.

The grounds of the Ridgefield Athletic Club, where the game was played for the benefit of the House pages, is a fifteen-minute ride from the Capitol and a fifteen-minute walk from the place the cars stop. Some of the members came to the grounds in carriages, while the players got in training by the lay walk. The House adjourned early in the afternoon, so that the game could be finished before morning.

The grand stand was filled with yelling Assemblymen, among whom could be seen the towering form of Speaker Fish, a Gubernatorial possibility. He was accompanied by James M. E. O'Grady, the present leader of the Assembly, who has his eye upon the Speakership next year. Out in the field, in the capacity of umpires, were two men who expect to enter the running with Mr. Fish for Executive honors of the State. The home-plate umpire was "Archie" Baxter and the field man John B. Stanchfield, the minority leader. No one knows to-night who kept the score, and, while no one would be willing to take an affidavit as to what the score was, the Republicans acknowledge the defeat, and claim they gave the Democrats the one chance to get even since the Legislature convened. The game was marked with the usual punching of holes in the atmosphere by the players upon both sides, but in spite of this it lost some of its usual interesting features because of the seriousness of those who ran the bases.

The Democrats went to bat first, with Mr. Brennan, as Republican pitcher, making frantic endeavors to get the ball over the plate. Finally, one did come, and was sent flying out in the field by Delmour of New-York. Five or six runs were made in this inning by each side, Eldridge of Warren and Livingston of Erie making some good plays for the Republicans and Davidson of New-York and Schmid of Kings keeping up the record for the other side.

Mr. Stanchfield tired of his job at the end of the third inning and went home. His place was taken by Mr. Austin, Chairman of the Cities Committee, who came to the grounds on his bicycle. Of course the Democrats "kicked" at the decisions of Clerk Baxter, and shouted that "even Mr. Fish wouldn't make such rulings," but, undisturbed, the Colonel pursued the even tenor of his way, and when occasion offered ruled the Democrats ruthlessly off their bases.

Long before the six innings were played the crowd went home, leaving a neat sum to be distributed among the pages. The nines were made up as follows:

Republicans—Brennan, Livingston, Hobbie, Bondy, Eldridge, Cromwell, French, Adler, and G. W. Wilson. Democrats—Ebbetts, Goodman, Norton, Hart, Gerder, Coughlin, Delmour, Davidson, and Schmid.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness during the day, northerly winds, shifting to easterly. EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, with increasing cloudiness, possibly with light local showers in the afternoon or night, winds shifting to southeasterly. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, but conditions are favorable for light local showers, easterly to southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair during the day, but conditions are favorable for light local showers, slightly warmer, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, generally fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, easterly to southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, easterly winds. GEORGIA, WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. NEW-MEXICO, fair, fresh, and brisk westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, generally fair, southwesterly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion in the early morning, warmer in eastern and central portions, southerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, local showers, followed by fair weather, warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, light local showers, light to fresh easterly to southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. OHIO, light local showers and partly cloudy weather, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds, warmer. INDIANA, fair in southern, local showers, followed by fair in northern portions, warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, light local showers and partly cloudy weather, warmer, fresh, and brisk southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, light rains, followed by clearing weather, fresh and brisk southerly winds, shifting to westerly. WISCONSIN, fair, preceded by local showers in northeast portion, brisk southerly winds, shifting to westerly. ILLINOIS, generally fair during the day, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, warmer in northeast portion. MISSOURI, fair, southerly to westerly winds. IOWA, fair, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by local showers in northern portions, winds shifting to westerly, cooler in northwest portion.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair in southern, local showers and partly cloudy weather in northern portion, northerly winds, shifting to southerly.

The barometer has fallen in the central valleys and the lake regions, and risen on the Atlantic coast and in Rocky Mountain districts. It is lowest north of Minnesota and highest on the North Carolina coast.

It is warmer, except in the extreme Northwest, where the temperature has fallen from 10 to 20 degrees. The rise in temperature amounts to about 10 degrees in the Central Mississippi Valley, the lower lake region, New-York, and New-England.

Local showers occurred during the day in the lake regions and Ohio Valley, and cloudiness continues in these districts, but it is generally clear throughout the districts on the Atlantic coast, the Southern States, and west of the Mississippi. Generally fair weather will continue in the Southern States and New-England. Local showers are likely to occur in the lake region and Ohio Valley, and may possibly extend as far eastward as the middle Atlantic coast.

Hood's Pills
Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOST BY WEAK PITCHING

PHILADELPHIA SCORED ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE NEW-YORKS.

The Home Team Started Off Well, but Could Not Keep Up the Pace—Various Pitchers Knocked Out of the Box—Big "Dan" Brouthers Had a Busy Batting Day—Pfeffer and Fuller in Their Old Positions—Brooklyn Beaten Again.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Philadelphia, 19; New-York, 8.
Washington, 8; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 7; Baltimore, 0.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	5	1	.833
Pittsburg	5	1	.833
Washington	4	2	.667
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Chicago	4	3	.571
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	3	3	.500
Boston	3	4	.429
Baltimore	3	4	.429
St. Louis	3	4	.429
New-York	1	5	.167
Louisville	1	6	.143

It seems that the so-called Giants are destined to remain at the tail end of the League race. One day the pitchers do good work, but the game is lost on account of the inability of the batsmen to use their sticks to good advantage. The next day the hitters are all right, but the pitchers get out of gear, and the result is that the New-Yorks are falling hopelessly to the rear, and ere long, if this thing continues, Rusie or no Rusie, they will be unable to get near enough to the front to make a creditable showing.

The defeat yesterday can be attributed to the pitchers. The batters were all right, to which Mr. McGill can testify if necessary. This youth, who twirled the ball in such a remarkably puzzling fashion on the opening day, was no match for the Giants yesterday. In the second inning, after they had tallied half a dozen runs, Capt. Nash called in Carsey, and this youth checked the successful career of the local players.

The Philadelphians started the game in a mild way, but in the second inning they began to pound the ball in a manner that caused the followers of the Giants to grow fearful of the result. Clark, who had started the game, seemed to be unable to place the ball where the Quakers could not hit it. The result was that the inning closed with the score 9 to 7 in favor of Philadelphia, while at the end of the first half it stood 7 to 1 in New-York's favor.

Clarke decided that he had done damage enough, so young Flynn and Farrell were put to work. They lasted one inning, and in that short period the visitors increased their score to the extent of 4 runs. Then Doheny and Wilson took the points and finished the game in a manner anything but pleasing to the loyal enthusiasts who watched the slaughter of their innocents with feelings of pity. It was a rare opportunity for the spectators to judge for themselves as to the pitching strength of the local nine.

One change that appeared to satisfy the patrons was the placing of Pfeffer at second and Fuller at short. Gleason went to third and George Davis, whose arm is too lame to throw hard across the diamond, relieved Harry Davis at first base. Both Fuller and Pfeffer were warmly applauded, and the critics believe that this move is in the right direction.

This afternoon the Polo Grounds diamond will be occupied by the Newark and Metropolitan teams in the opening game of the Atlantic Association championship. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	0	4	3	1		
Gleason, 3b	2	4	0	1	0		
V. H'ttm,cf	3	2	0	0	0		
G. Davis,lb	2	1	9	1	0		
Tiernan, rf	0	1	3	0	0		
Stafford, lf	0	1	0	0	1		
Pfeffer, 2b	2	1	2	3	0		
Clarke, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Flynn, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Seymour, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Doheny, p	0	0	1	2	2		
Scarfass, c	0	0	2	1	0		
Farrell, c	0	0	0	0	0		
Wilson, c	0	0	4	1	1		
Total	8	9	24	11	8		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sullivan, cf	1	1	3	0	0		
Del'h'ty, lf	2	0	2	0	0		
Th'mpson, rf	3	1	2	0	0		
Br'thers, 1b	5	4	12	0	0		
Clements, c	3	3	3	1	0		
Cross, ss	1	3	2	0	1		
Hallman, 2b	2	1	1	2	1		
Nash, 3b	1	2	0	2	1		
McGill, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Carsey, p	1	2	1	4	0		
Total	19	17	24	13	4		

New-York	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	1	8	4	0	2	0	2	2	—19

Earned runs—New-York, 3; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—New-York, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By McGill, 1; by Doheny, 4; by Carsey, 1. Bases on balls—Off Clarke, 1; off Doheny, 3; off McGill, 3; off Carsey, 3. Stolen bases—Sullivan, Delehanty Brouthers, (2.) Hit by pitcher—By Clarke, 1; by Flynn, 2; by Doheny, 2; by McGill, 2. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Brouthers, (2.) Cross, Carsey. Three-base hits—Gleason, G. Davis, Clements. Home run—Nash. Wild pitches—Flynn, 1; McGill, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BROOKLYN BEATEN AGAIN.

Stein Had Little Speed, and Washington Fielded Sharply.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mercer won his second game from Brooklyn to-day, and, while batted hard, kept his opponents' hits well scattered. Stein had but little speed, and the small score is accounted for by the sharp fielding of the visitors. Dailey essayed to catch Stein, but was not in condition, and retired at the end of the second inning in favor of Grim. The fielding of Corcoran, Griffin, and Selbach and the batting of Rogers were the features. The players on both sides disputed several of Keefe's decisions, and much delay was occasioned. Only seven innings were played. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Abbey, rf	1	1	0	1	1		
Selbach, lf	1	2	3	0	0		
Cartw't, 1b	0	0	5	0	0		
McCauley, c	1	1	4	0	0		
Rogers, 3b	1	4	0	1	0		
Lush, 2b	1	1	3	1	0		
D'M'lle, ss	1	2	5	1	1		
Mercer, p	1	1	1	0	0		
Total	8	13	*20	6	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	1	2	0		
M'Carthy, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Ander'n, rf	3	2	0	0	0		
La C'e, 1b	0	0	5	0	0		
Shindel, 2b	1	0	2	1	1		
Corcoran, ss	0	2	5	3	0		
Bonner, 2b	0	1	0	1	0		
Dailey, c	0	0	2	2	1		
Grim, c	0	2	2	1	0		
Stein, p	0	0	1	0	3	0	
Total	5	10	21	11	2		

*Stein out for running out of line.

Washington	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	—8	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	2	—5		

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Brooklyn 2. First base by errors—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 3; off Stein, 3. Struck out—By Mercer, 1; by Stein, 3. Home runs—Brown, Selbach. Two-base hits—Selbach, De Montreville, Mercer, Anderson, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Grim. Stolen bases—Brown, McCauley, Rogers, Mercer, Corcoran. Double play—Corcoran and Lachance. Hit by pitcher—By Mercer, 1. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication...Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,200 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany; Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Marriages	5
Apartments To Let	12	Meetings and Elections	11
Auction Sales	7	New-Jersey Property	12
Bicycles	11	Pianos and Organs	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Post Office Notice	6
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	12	Proposals	11
Business Notices	7	Public Notices	11
City Flats To Let	12	Real Estate at Auction	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Referees' Notices	12
Country To Let	12	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	11	Spring and Summer Resorts	7
Dry Goods	7	Staten Island Prop.	12
Financial	10-11	Surrogate Notices	12
For Sale	7	To Let for Business Purposes	12
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	6
Help Wanted	7		
Hotels	7		
Instruction	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Romance in Coon Hollow—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Kinder der Excellenz—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitans vs. Newark.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Family Ties and State Legislation.
Congressmen Hurl Glass.
Brooklyn Excise Appointments.
Mr. Platt and Greater New-York.
Brothers Die Four Hours Apart.
Democrats Win in Louisiana.
Henry Hentz Speaks for Sound Money.
Women and the General Conference.
Murdered in His Store.
The President Goes Fishing.
Had Millions; Died a Pauper.
The Dominion Parliament Prorogued.

Page 2
Talk of Adjourning Congress.
A Revolt Against Ellsworth.
The New-Jersey Forest Fires.
Greater New-York Charter Makers.
Badge for Chief Conlin.
The Palisades Bill Doomed.

Page 3
Arbitration the Great Need.
News of the Railroads.
Poor Pitching Defeats the New-Yorks.
Report of a Suicide Concealed.
Vassar's President Returns.

Page 5
Rebels Capture Cruced.
Radical Cabinet's Fall.
Senator Quay's Boom Launched.
Edison's Vitascope Cheered.
Echoes of the Bay State Convention.

Page 6
Long Island Cycle Roads.

Page 8
Indiana as a Fighting Machine.
The Pavey-Page Bill Approved.
The Social World.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
Further Tests of Army Rifles.
The Massachusetts at Sea.
To Remove Poet Poe's Cottage.
Cortright in Command of Police.
Gave His Life for a Woman.
The Chicago Bucket-Shop Case.
The Alleged Partner of Holmes.
Two Wife Murderers Executed.
Council of Jewish Women.
Children's Home Investigation.
Complaints of Metropolitan Employes.
A Prisoner Jumps from a Car.
Newtown Creek Sewage Bill Approved.
Original Short Story.

Page 10
The Financial Markets.
Jesse Seligman Memorial Unveiled.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Business Troubles.

Page 12
In the Real Estate Field.
Jersey City Appointments.
The Courts.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year.:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	45	46	47
6 A. M.	44	45	47
9 A. M.	49	51	52
12 M.	58	60	60
4 P. M.	60	63	64
6 P. M.	56	60	62
9 P. M.	51	62	59
12 P. M.	48	56	58

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....56.13
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....56.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....52.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....52.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, with possibly showers in the afternoon.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

NEW-ORLEANS AND LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The Democrats of Louisiana appear "on the face of the returns" to have re-elected Gov. FOSTER, but they came perilously near to defeat, mainly on account of the fight against a corrupt ring in the City of New-Orleans. The people of that city have had a severe lesson in the evil consequences of a close connection between municipal administration and party politics. The revelations of scandal and corruption in the City Government under ring rule were something appalling. The class of men into whose hands affairs had been allowed to drift always associate themselves with the party that has the most votes, and seek to control its local organization. In a Democratic city they are Democrats and in a Republican city they are Republicans, and nowhere are they party men from genuine conviction. Their object is power and plunder, and so long as they keep in with the "regular organization" and can control nominations and induce the people to support party tickets for municipal offices they are apt to have their own way, and it requires an "uprising of the people" to dislodge them.

The ring in New-Orleans had grown up as rings have grown up in other cities, and its strength lay in its control of the Democratic organization of the city. When its frauds were exposed a Citizens' League was formed which triumphed at the polls on Tuesday. The most active men in it were Democrats who desired at once to rescue the city from misgovernment and the party from reproach. It was a non-partisan combination and it thwarted all the ingenious and desperate expedients resorted to by the ring to retain control, including an appeal to party spirit and to the fear of losing the State. There is no doubt that the vote in the State was seriously affected, for the party was compromised by the scandals of a rule in the city which had been nominally Democratic. This experience ought to go far toward maintaining a separation of City Government and party politics in New-Orleans.

But the State election in Louisiana had other peculiar features besides the disturbing effect of the contest in the local affairs of New-Orleans. There was a fusion of two factions of Republicans with the Populists, and a strong appeal to the sugar planters who have been Democrats. Protection of the sugar industry of the State was made one of the issues, and did much to break up old party lines. It is a curious fact that Col. PHARR and his combination of supporters made their appeal to the race prejudice of the whites rather than of the blacks. A majority of the legal voters of Louisiana are negroes, but it is long since they have had the habit of voting in considerable numbers. In the reconstruction days they constituted the voting strength of the Republican Party, and violence and intimidation were the means chiefly used to induce them to stop voting. But the "fusion" in the recent canvass promised a "white man's government," and the Republicans were chary of admitting colored men to their councils. The result seems to have been a larger negro vote than usual, but apparently it was divided.

Another unusual issue was a suffrage amendment of the Constitution, which is said to have been defeated, although it is claimed that Gov. FOSTER is elected by 20,000 majority. This amendment was intended to deprive most of the negroes of the right to vote by an alternative educational and property qualification, but a peculiar feature of it was a provision giving the Legislature authority to modify the qualification hereafter without ratification by the people. This caused opposition among people of both parties who were in favor of a definite and permanent qualification which would exclude the ignorant and incapable from voting. There are allegations of violence and of fraud in the voting and of fraud in the returns. The allegations are probably true, for it is doubtful if there has been a fair and honest election in Louisiana for twenty years. Whether the election will stand "on the face of the returns" doubtless depends upon the control of the Legislature which meets at Baton Rouge next month.

"VARYING TRADE CONDITIONS."

The following paragraphs, taken from the trade reports published by The Iron Age yesterday, the 23d inst., show what is going on in various branches of the iron and steel industry. In addition, The Iron Age contains, of course, references to the price of Bessemer iron ore, (increased 37 per cent. by the Pool which Mr. HANNA organized,) the price of furnace coke, (increased by 100 per cent. in the last twelve months,) the price of steel rails, (maintained in this country at $28 by a combination which sells rails to Japan at $21.26, thus overcoming the competition of England and Belgium,) and the price of steel billets, recently increased 19 per cent. by the new Billet Pool:

"Under the new agreement fixed by the bar iron makers, the price of common iron bars f. o. b. Youngstown or Cleveland has been fixed at 1.20c. to 1.25c. in less than carloads.

"At a meeting of the wire rod makers held in Cleveland last week the Rod Pool, which has been under way for some time, was practically completed. Prices have been practically agreed upon, and are $28.50 f. o. b. cars Pittsburg, $29 Cleveland, and $29.50 Joliet.

"The combination among the smelters [of zinc or spelter] seems to be a strong one, and as they are steadily curtailing production prices are quite likely to feel the effect in a few days.

"The Wire Nail Association met in this city [Chicago] on Tuesday and reaffirmed their previous action advancing prices 15 cents on May. [This latest addition makes an advance of 200 per cent. in the price of wire nails and of 228 per cent. in the price of cut nails since May of last year.]

"The sensation of the week is the announcement of the formation of an association by the manufacturers of shovels and spades. The organization was effected on the same general principles as prevail in the Nail Pool. There is a marked advance in prices. A notable advance is announced by the manufacturers of the lower grades of shovels, on which the advance is referred to as from $1.25 to $1.75 per dozen, an increase in some cases of 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

"The arrangement in regard to common carriage bolts which recently went into effect is reported to be working satisfactorily. Last week the manufacturers of machine bolts, bolt ends, log screws, etc., were in session in Boston completing arrangements by which these goods should be similarly controlled. Since then the combination has become an accomplished fact. This combination, as well as that relating to common carriage bolts, is formed on the same general plan as the Nail Pool and under the same direction, and will limit production and determine the prices of goods.

"A large meeting of tinplate manufacturers was held in Pittsburg. It was agreed to endeavor to fix as minimum prices on the various grades of tin and terne plate the prices at which imported plates can be laid down in New-York City."

The newspaper in Ohio which directly represents Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. HANNA, commenting upon the advances in prices caused by the action of combinations at the base of the industry and in various intermediate branches of it, argues that tariff duties (the average of which for iron and steel products is now 48.41 per cent.) should be increased to meet such "varying trade conditions." The Republican Party has voted in Congress to increase them by 15 per cent. (in the Dingley bill) and has promised to make a larger increase in 1897 or 1898 if it shall then have full power to revise the tariff.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The vicious bill to which we recently referred, providing for a separate "Civil Service Board" for the Fire Department of this city, has passed both branches of the Legislature and is now before the Mayor, who will give a hearing upon it at noon to-morrow. The objections to it should be clearly and forcibly pointed out, for it is one of the many insidious attacks upon the merit system to which the present Legislature has been peculiarly addicted.

The bill authorizes the Fire Commissioners to prescribe regulations for admission to the service of the department and to appoint a board consisting of one of the Commissioners and of a Deputy Chief and a Chief of Battalion to make examinations. The regulations, it says, "shall, among other things, provide as nearly as the condition of good administration will warrant" for open, competitive examinations, but there shall be non-competitive examinations when, "after due efforts by previous public advertisement or otherwise, competition may be found not to be practicable." It is specifically declared that none of the provisions of the State civil service law "shall hereafter apply to the uniformed force of the Fire Department, nor shall appointment to the force or employment of the Fire Department be made in pursuance thereof."

In fact, the whole purpose of the bill is to take the Fire Department of this city from the operation of the civil service law and give appointments over to the untrammeled control of the Commissioners. A bad precedent was set last year by doing this with the Police Department. The character of the present Commissioners has prevented this from doing serious harm, but those Commissioners regard it as not only unnecessary, but unwise. It entails much extra work and expense without any benefit, and it would enable a Police Board desirous of evading the requirements of the reform system to do so with impunity. If this new step is permitted, the politicians will continue their efforts to disintegrate and nullify the whole system by giving the appointing power control of examinations in one department after another of Municipal Government, and perhaps of State Government as well.

It is of the very essence of the system of appointment "according to merit and fitness," to be ascertained by competitive examinations, that these examinations shall not be in the hands of the appointing power. To put it there is simply to provide a means of evading the very purpose of the Constitutional requirement. There is no more reason for doing it in the case of the city police or Fire Department than in any other case. Whatever the requirements of the service or the particular character of the examinations, the conduct of the examinations and the rating of the eligible candidates should be independent of the appointing power. The Supervisory Board of this city is entirely competent to attend to these examinations for all departments, and, instead of a further exemption of the firemen from the operation of the State law and the rules of the Municipal Commission, the police appointments should be restored to the regular system. There can be no doubt of the Mayor's duty to refuse acceptance of this pernicious bill.

THE CONGRESSIONAL "DIFFICULTY."

The "difficulty" which animated the Washington dispatches to-day and which animated the Naval Committee room yesterday was quite sufficiently disgraceful. But we may derive some comfort from reflecting how much worse it might have been. It might, for example, have been fought out upon the floor of the House and have constituted a National scandal. It is some years since such a disgrace has befallen us, and it cannot be said to have befallen us now. Indeed, what may be called the domestic manners of Congress have notably improved. Perhaps the prevalence of jingoism has had something to do with it by inducing bilious statesmen to turn on foreign powers the bad language they formerly directed at each other.

At any rate, the difficulty of yesterday is not an affair of which the House is bound to take notice. It is an established rule that a Congressman's committee room is his castle, and if he chooses to spend his seclusion there in throwing ink bottles at his brother Congressman nobody but the persons immediately concerned are concerned at all. There seems, however, to be a certain etiquette of the committee room, since it is recorded that HALL, who seems to have been the aggressor and to have behaved in a much more ruffianly manner than MONEY, sought the Chairman of the Naval Committee to present "his side of the story."

There is another circumstance which, although negative, tends powerfully to prove the progress of civilization in Congress. When one reads that the lie has passed between a Representative from Missouri and a Senator-elect from Mississippi, he expects next to read that the disputants drew their respective guns and "opened fire." But this expectation is disappointed. Neither disputant had any more lethal weapon than the pocket-knife drawn by him first on his stationery account and then on his adversary. Time was, and that not long ago, when no Southern gentleman would have gone to the Capitol without something more efficient than a pocketknife with which to protect his honor if it happened to be assailed in the course of the day. The conspicuous absence of pistols from this difficulty is a proof of progress.

THE BASEBALL SEASON.

Local philosophers are apt, in moments of indigestion, to deplore the lack in New-York of local pride. It is true that when it is a question of municipal politics or of public improvements we do not exhibit much of that sentiment. An effort on the part of the artistic classes to avert an undesirable public monument or to prevent a monument of which the artistic quality is not yet determined from being erected in an undesirable and ridiculous place excites but a very languid public interest. Our municipal housekeeping in the past has been extremely sluttish, and until Col. WARING roused the latent sense of shame we were corporately very dirty and we were individually not in the least ashamed.

But whoever believes that there is no local pride, capable of manifesting itself in the most effusive and ridiculous manner, had better take half a day off and look at a baseball game. He will no longer despair of the Republic if he holds that local pride will save it. There he will see a considerable collection of people, not so large as the managers wish it were, but a good deal larger than could be got to attend gratis a meeting in favor of civil service reform or improved rapid transit, manifesting the most absurd interest in the proceedings of the players who represent New-York. We say absurd because they are merely New-York's hired men. Last year some of them may have been playing for East Haddam and next year some of them may be playing for Oshkosh, and this year they may not be playing much for New-York. But to the faithful followers of the Local Ideal, technically known as "cranks" or "rooters," they carry New-York and its fortunes, and their performances visibly affect the spirits of these victims of a patriotism so local as to be Pedlingtonian. When one of the New-York team misses a catch or wildly smites the air, as he generally does, these local patriots are depressed and sigh noisily, whereas if the same man had done the same thing last year when he was playing for some other "League town," they would have rent the air with joyful shouts.

In order to keep up this enthusiasm, however, it must be occasionally refreshed with a victory. The managers, whose immediate interest it is that it should be kept up, do not seem to be taking the right view of their interest. They seem to be bent upon making profits rather by reducing expenditure than by increasing income, as if local pride were a fixed factor in their problem, which it is only to a small extent. As a matter of fact, it is only when the "team" is good that the profits are large. "The town" must have some chance of the championship or some reasonable certainty of a place. It will not do to convert that excellent institution, the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, into a recruiting ground for baseball players. The most irrational local pride needs some encouragement. Last year it got none, for the New-York team hobbled along through the season well at the rear of the procession. This year the indications are that it cannot beat anybody. It has received some dreadful maulings from Philadelphia, and it was only by a fluke that it managed the other day to get a game from a college team. Decidedly, the managers ought to acquire a few players before it is too late and the local pride to which they appeal is depressed beyond recovery.

Meanwhile it is gratifying to have such a demonstration that there is such a thing as local pride which asserts itself even in the face of repeated discouragements. It is true that it is at present mainly confined to the frivolous field of baseball, but it might be utilized for nobler purposes if a proper appeal were made to it. Let us imagine a crowd seething with local patriotism over a baseball game, and the occasion which such a gathering would afford to an orator of the right kind—a "in pietate gravis" like DORMAN B. EATON or ex-Assemblyman CONKLING—to turn the sentiment thus manifested to higher uses. We repeat that no municipal philosopher who attends a baseball game should despair of the Republic by reason of the lack of local pride in New-York.

What excuse or reason there can be for Gov. MORTON's delay in signing the elevated road lamp bill passes all comprehension. The Manhattan Company has no vote, and controls, directly at least, but very few of them. The Governor is a man who cannot be even suspected of yielding to arguments of the kind to which, with obvious success, this corporation instinctively resorts when dealing with statesmen of a different class. He must know that the bill is a good one, that the demand for its signature is absolutely unanimous, and that every day which passes without a response to that demand simply results in injury to his undoubtedly high reputation for good sense, good intentions, and good will in all matters not colored by politics. And surely there is no politics in this measure, none in the wrong which necessitated its passage, none in the purpose it will serve. What is it, then, that prevents the Governor from performing a duty so simple?

Bicyclists complain that it has become decidedly unpleasant, and threatens soon to become positively dangerous, for them to ride their wheels through several of the asphalted streets on the lower east side of the city. The residents of that district seem to take a malignant delight in revenging the persecutions they underwent abroad by becoming persecutors themselves on arriving here. Occupying almost exclusively several contiguous blocks, they have leaped to the conclusion that they own the streets thereabout, and that people living in other parts of the city have no right even to traverse that one. A few bicyclists on their way to and from business are about the only real Americans who either desire or need to claim that right. They do so only because the Broadway pavement makes a hard road to travel, and the asphalt of Forsyth, Division, and Houston Streets is an easy one. There is no reason to suppose that the wheelmen make themselves obnoxious in this region by unduly fast riding, nor is their clothing so magnificent as to excite uncontrollable envy, yet they are constantly annoyed in countless petty and cowardly ways. Decayed vegetables fly about their heads, occasionally an egg, old enough to have been laid by a Great Auk, explodes upon and corrodes their garments, and men, women, and children innumerable demonstrate an inexplicable hatred by savage curses and hissings. Instant measures should be taken to remedy this state of affairs, not so much in the interests of the bicyclists, though they are not without an indubitable right to protection, as for the sake of these ignorant and misguided foreigners, whom tolerated insolence is daily confirming more and more in the mistaken idea that liberty is license.

WATER COLORS BY W. H. GIBSON.

An exhibition of water colors and pastels, by W. Hamilton Gibson, may be seen at the galleries of the American Art Association, on Madison Square South. There are, too, numerous drawings, including a selection of the originals of various illustrations which have appeared in Mr. Gibson's works, "Sharp Eyes" and "Strolls by Starlight and Sunshine," with pictures in wash, body color, pencil, pen, and monotint, designs for magazines and other publications.

All these, to the number of 262, will be sold at auction on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, April 27 and 28, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Meanwhile, the works remain on free view. The second floor is completely filled with the drawings, in dainty frames, and, in view of Mr. Gibson's popularity, together with his large circle of readers, it is highly probable that a large attendance at the galleries will ensue.

Most of the drawings are already so familiar as to make any criticism unnecessary, for Mr. Gibson has been so frequent and so prolific a contributor to the periodicals of the day as to need no introduction, but a few of the water colors and pastels are quite new. Some in the latter medium are brilliant in tone, warm and glowing in color, and more free in general treatment than is most of the man's work. The drawings generally are finished in great detail, blades of grass being delineated with photographic exactness, and trees completed to the last leaf.

Mr. Gibson is more or less conventional in his rendition of nature, leaving little or nothing to the imagination, and rarely being suggestive. His analysis of plants, flowers, and growing stuff is thorough enough to satisfy the most exacting demands, but the absolute imitation has a tendency to convey the idea of littleness that takes from the artistic quality of the efforts as a whole.

There are all sorts of wild flowers and cultivated plants; there are many bugs, insects, toads, frogs, and animals; trees of various kinds; stretches of meadow land and babbling brooks, together with birds in dainty plumage. Some there are from The Ladies' Home Journal, illustrating "Grandfather's Orchard" and the cover of a June number. Others come from The Cosmopolitan Magazine, and there are drawings of West Indian scenes, with glimpses of the World's Fair, from a landscape point of view.

Some of these black-and-white works received awards at Chicago, in 1892. Among these are "Cypripedium Spectabile," initial design of "Bird Cradles," "Day Dozing Night Hawk and Young," and a "Misty Moonlight," not to mention "The Silver Fox of Hunt's Hollow" and others. There are illustrations to "An April Birthday at Sea," by James Russell Lowell; "The Singing in God's Acre," by the late Eugene Field, and, as before said, many of Mr. Gibson's own books.

As Weak in Poetry as in War.

From The London Chronicle.

Since the Cuban insurrection began Spanish poets have become sadly bellicose. Quite recently the Imparcial of Madrid offered a prize of a thousand pesetas for the best national song. A stirring melody had been composed, and all that was desired was a copy of verses which should be worthy of taking rank as a national outpouring. The poets of the peninsula sent in verse by the hundredweight. Spanish being a tongue of almost unrivaled facility for rhyming—but not one was adjudged sufficiently meritorious. Each and every singer had occupied himself solely with the Cuban outbreak, rushing madly "in celeres iambos," and calling the unhappy Cubans all the names under the sun. The thousand pesetas have gone to a charity, and in this form many of the warlike bards may yet draw benefit from the fund.

ART NOTES.

—The new mosaic decorations which have been carried on in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, under the superintendence of the late George Richmond, R. A., have recently been thrown open to public inspection. Many difficulties presented themselves to the architect in the construction of his design for the mosaics. Mr. Richmond used the most ancient of the several methods of using mosaic—that named "stick mosaic," in which the glass is made into a series of sticks, which are broken into small pieces, and then stuck into cement. This early style of mosaic has never been used in a building similar to St. Paul's before, and the whole surface of the choir has been so cut up with architectural panels, cornices, &c., that it has been a hard task to apply the kind of decoration appropriate to mosaic. Again, the interior of the choir was already too dark, and no substance could therefore be employed by Mr. Richmond which would add to the gloom. Glass mosaic being the only material that would reflect rather than absorb the light, this method of decoration was decided upon. The general scheme consists of a "Majesty" over the centre compartment of the apse, with attendant spirits. The three domes over the choir represent the Creation. The clerestory is occupied with the history of the Holy Temple and the Tabernacle, with representations of Solomon, David, and others who were instrumental in rebuilding the temple in the time of Ezra. There are also representations of Abraham and the "three men," and of Sarah looking through the door of the tent, (Genesis xviii.,) and of Job and his friends. At the east end, over the apse, is the Divine Majesty, seated upon a rainbow in the attitude of benediction. All these subjects are inscribed with appropriate passages, taken either from the Scriptures or ancient Latin hymns. The domes are adorned with representations of the fish and monsters of the deep, birds, floral compositions, &c. The whole work presents a rich and harmonious effect, and in view of the great difficulties encountered in carrying out the scheme, it is generally admitted that the late Mr. Richmond's efforts resulted in a great success.

—There is about to be completed in Philadelphia a piece of mural decoration of a unique character. It will be executed directly upon plaster, and it will be out of doors—two conditions seldom met with in modern wall paintings—and the building which it will adorn is the new Horticultural Hall, on South Broad Street. Joseph Linden Smith, who is doing the work, is a young artist who has made a considerabe study of mural decorations, and who has already finished some paintings in the Venetian alcove of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Smith's decorations in Horticultural Hall are to assume the character of a frieze, which is to extend around three sides of the building immediately under the eaves. They will be, in a measure, protected from the wear of the elements by a wide, overhanging roof. Although Mr. Smith has been working upon his design for nearly a year, he is not yet wholly decided upon the composition and the placing of his pictures. At present his idea is to have his panels made up of allegorical and mythological characters—the months, or the seasons, and the signs of the zodiac—all having some bearing, either direct or indirect, upon the building and its use. Ceres, of course, will play an important part in the decorative scheme, and Bacchus, while the nature of the function of the building admits of an almost endless use of garlands, wreaths, conventionalized fruit forms, &c. At each of the four corners are narrow, rectangular panels, in which Mr. Smith contemplates representing the seasons, while between the small windows are squares, which will probably be filled by children carrying baskets of fruit and flowers. The artist's work includes, also, the painting of the neighboring cornices and moldings so as to form a fitting setting for his pictures. Since the plaster will not be ready for Mr. Smith's brush before Fall, he is going to make a special trip to Italy during the Summer to renew his acquaintance with the works of the early Italian fresco painters.

—At this year's Champs de Mars Salon M. Puvis de Chavannes will, says the Paris Temps, exhibit a large number of drawings and pastels. The collection will occupy the whole of the Salon Bleu, on the first floor. There will be 800 studies and sketches, and among them may be seen the work of the artist from the time he composed the decorations for the Musée d'Amiens up to the period when he conceived those for the Boston Library. Following his own expression, almost the whole of his life is this year to be exhibited in the Salon Bleu of the Palais des Beaux-Arts. The collection is particularly interesting to students of art, showing, as it does, the methods of work of the artist. M. Puvis de Chavannes does not paint directly on to the canvas from the living model. Minute preliminary studies are first made, and after having been enlarged are then given their position in the composition conceived by the artist.

—The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has purchased from the Fosdick Burnt Wood Collection, now on exhibition there, a large panel containing a decorative portrait of Louis XIV. The picture is an excellent example of purely decorative portraiture, and shows, probably more than any other of Mr. Fosdick's productions, the highest development of technique in fire etching. The portrait is an adaptation from existing portraits in the gallery at Versailles.

Origin of "The Lyons Mail" Recalled.

From The London Daily News.

Vicomte Clary, who died at Paris on April 7, aged eighty years, was a nephew of Queen Julie, wife of the first King of Sweden of the Bernadotte line. In Algeria, as aide de camp of Marshal Bugeaud, he tired of the army, resigned his commission, studied for the bar, and became an advocate. In 1848 he was a Major in the National Guard and an active supporter of Louis Napoleon's candidatures for seats in the Constituent Assembly and the Presidency. Clary was returned to the Legislative Assembly in 1849 for the Loir-et-Cher. He never ceased for twenty years to represent that department as a legislator.

Clary ran out of beaten tracks. He worked hard to get the sentence against Lesurques effaced. That unfortunate was wrongly guillotined on the charge of having murdered the driver of a mail cart at Lyons to rob him. The Vicomte took up warmly the case of Rosalie Dosne, a woman who "confessed" herself a murderess, though quite innocent, in order to get out of solitary confinement, and to be done with the heckling of a Juge d'Instruction, who kept her in secret. He also made himself prominent by his successful attempts to have dogs taxed, and by his unavailing efforts to get the burial regulations amended with the object of preventing people being ever buried alive. Vicomte Clary was a frequent pilgrim to Chislehurst, when the exiled imperial family was there.

More Interesting than Credible.

From The London Figaro.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor has gone to America in order to try to induce Mr. G. W. Smalley, the New-York correspondent of The London Times, to reconsider his refusal to accept the editorship of The Pall Mall Gazette. Mr. Smalley was originally offered a salary of £5,000 a year and a free hand in the management of the paper, but they say that Mr. Astor is now willing to double his first offer, if necessary. According to the journalist's friends in this country, however, it is not the money, but the man, that Mr. Smalley objects to. Personally, I think it very doubtful if Mr. Smalley would make a good editor, although he is certainly a king among foreign correspondents.

A GERMAN BUCHANAN BILLINGS.

One of Mr. Crane's Parts Played by Herr Engels.

Herr Engels was brought by the rôle which he played at the Irving Place Theatre last night into direct and somewhat dangerous comparison with an extremely popular American comedian. "Der Compagnon," a farce by Adolf l'Arronge, is the work which, translated, slightly condensed, and still more slightly "adapted" by Miss Martha Morton, became "His Wife's Father," and was presented by Mr. William H. Crane at the Fifth Avenue Theatre fourteen months ago. In it Mr. Crane, as Buchanan Billings, won much applause, and in "Der Compagnon," as August Voss, the parallel part, Herr Engels, doing work of a very different kind, but perhaps quite as good, received not nearly so much. This was simply because the German actor's appearance in a new rôle has been of late an event so frequent here that it has ceased to be an event at all, while Crane first nights, coming at long intervals, are invariably regarded as festive, not to say hilarious, occasions.

The Berlin father-in-law seen last evening was much older and quieter than the Harlem father-in-law seen last year. He was also somewhat more like a man one might meet on the street or in an office. This last difference did not make him more amusing or more dramatically effective, but, if anything, somewhat less. Of course, those rare, wise beings, "the students of the stage," will regard the indubitably superior realism and accuracy of Herr Engel's personation as highly important and admirable matters, but folks who take both themselves and their theatre-going less seriously are likely to declare that Mr. Crane's personal magnetism and natural humor exceed in practical value the greater technical perfectness and superficial polish which the German's wider experience has given to his work. Each class of critics will be entirely right, and each might argue with the other till doomsday without changing a single opinion.

Herr Engels is certainly a past master in the art of making up, for in none of his rôles does he seem to be made up at all. As old Voss, he was to all appearance an absolutely different man from what he was, say, as the degenerate artist Crampton. He looked to be at least fifty pounds lighter, his features had shrunken in a really marvelous way, and his clothes, no less than his voice, his manner, and his every motion, proclaimed his age and his station. This does not make him a great actor, nor does it prove him to be "the German Coquelin," which he is about as much as he is the German Lole Fuller, but helped out by some other merits it does justify the assertion that he is a more than ordinarily good actor. His whole performance last night was fine, true art, worth seeing and worth studying. He lived through, rather than acted, an episode regarding the reality of which no spectator, while it lasted, could have had a doubt. Any higher praise than this must be reserved for geniuses, of whom Herr Engels is not one.

The points wherein "Der Compagnon" varies from "His Wife's Father" are altogether inconsequential. Every valuable idea in the latter was taken directly and bodily from the former, including the pedometer, the mineral water, and "Paragraph 6." In order to give Mr. Crane more to do, Buchanan Billings was deprived of the wife with whom the German playwright provided August Voss at the beginning of the play, and was allowed to win a handsome widow during its progress. Practically everything else is identical. Any one who desires to see just how "adaptation" is done should take pains to see this farce in its original form and carefully compare it with his remembrance of the copy. To do this is highly instructive.

PERSONALS.

—Coleridge, at Nether Stowey, in Somersetshire, wrote "Christabel" and the "Ancient Mariner"; but Coleridge's cottage is in peril of becoming a village public house. A committee leased it, three years ago, at £15 a year for fifteen years; but some of the members of the committee have died, and the rest will not, or cannot, make up the deficiency in subscriptions. From that cottage Coleridge could see "a spectral ship gliding athwart the setting sun, or a pilot's boat pushed out upon the crisp morning waves for the guidance of the homeward bound," says Mrs. Oliphant. She thinks that the albatross was suggested to him by an ordinary seagull. No wonder; but even if the Coleridge cottage were not a place where poetic visions came to one of the great men of English literature, it is a convenient setting for relics of the Lakists, and this consideration, in England's actual mood of veneration for ancient things, is impressive enough.

—Of Anaïs Farguell, Victorien Sardou says: "Dramatic genius was incarnate in her. She possessed the comic note as well as the dramatic note. She knew how to be witty and cutting in comedy; vehement, passionate, and ardent in the drama. Find another like her if you can! One thing, perhaps, was lacking in her—tenderness. But tenderness, on our stage, is confounded with passion."

—According to The London Chronicle, both Mascagni and Leon Cavallo, the two most popular Italian composers of the day, were pupils of the Conservatory of Music at Buenos Ayres. For some reason or other, it is usually stated that they received their musical education at Naples. This, however, is not the case. "Cavalleria Rusticana" was first performed in South America, but not publicly.

—Italy's Commissioner to Sicily, the Senator Count Codronchi, is invested with all the powers of the Ministers of the Interior, Treasury, Public Works, Public Instruction, and Agriculture; all that concerns the administration of the island and its political security is under his supervision. The Prefects communicate with him directly, and can do nothing without his authority.

—Swinburne has in the press a larger and more important poem than any he has published for some years. It is Malory's story of Balen, told in a somewhat elaborate rhymed measure, but with great closeness to the original. Hence the poem is, both in scheme and method, an entirely new departure for Mr. Swinburne.

—Henry Bauer, the French dramatic critic, intimidates actors at every first performance by the searching, analytical look of his large eyes. He had to lecture recently, and was under a terrible attack of stage fright. "What are you afraid of?" asked Baron, the comic player; "Bauer isn't in the audience."

—Anaïs Farguell, the French actress whose death at the age of seventy-se

REBELS CAPTURE CRUCES

AN IMPORTANT TOWN NEAR SANTA CLARA BADLY DEFENDED.

Pina, a Physician, and His Wife, a Nurse, Arrested for Aiding the Insurgents by Attending to Their Sick and Wounded—A Victory of the Guadalajara Battalion Is Denounced as a Slaughter of Pacificos near Jaruco.

HAVANA, April 23.—The rebels have captured Cruces, an important town near Santa Clara. The Spanish troops remained within the forts about the town, apparently afraid to venture forth to attempt to repulse the insurgents. The latter, after entering the place, set fire to the houses of several well-known supporters of the Government. They also looted a number of stores owned by Spaniards, securing supplies of provisions and clothing. When the last advices were received, the rebels were still in possession of the town.

Narciso Lopez, the rebel leader, who was killed in a recent engagement near Santa Clara, was an American citizen. Complete details of the engagement are withheld by the Government, and this fact leads to the belief that the Spanish troops were defeated.

Dr. Pina and his wife were arrested a few days ago at Santa Fé, Province of Pinar del Rio. They were brought to this city and thrown into the dungeons of Morro Castle. The charge against them is that they aided and abetted the rebels by attending to sick and wounded insurgents. Dr. Pina as a physician and his wife as a nurse.

HAVANA, April 23.—News has been received here from Jaruco, in the Province of Havana, that the Guadalajara battalion, while marching to San Miguel, met a party of 600 rebels commanded by Aguirre and Morejon. A fierce fight ensued, resulting in the rebels being so thoroughly beaten that they fled demoralized from the field.

The rebel loss was upward of thirty, and is said to have been sixty. Of these fourteen were killed. The Spanish troops lost one officer and three soldiers wounded. Col. Escudero, while reconnoitering in the Zapata swamps, destroyed four rebel camps and had several engagements with rebel bands under the Socorros and Sanabria, killing four insurgents.

Later news in regard to the engagement near Jaruco, Province of Havana, indicates that the affair was similar to others in which "pacificos" or peaceful citizens have been killed by Spanish troops. Fourteen of the dead are said to have been employes on estates and not insurgents. On the Spanish side none were killed and only three wounded, while the Cuban dead exceeded thirty.

Jaruco is only fifteen miles from Havana, on the Matanzas Railroad. It was only a few miles from Jaruco that Dr. Delgado, an American citizen, was shot down and left for dead, and seven of his farm hands were massacred.

PARDON FOR THE REPENTANT.

Weyler Offers Not to Punish the Rebels Who Will Surrender.

HAVANA, April 23.—Captain General Weyler to-night issued a proclamation which he expects will result in many of the rebels laying down their arms. The proclamation says, in substance, that the insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio have been demoralized by the obstacles which prevent their passing the military line extending from Mariel to Majana, and by their constant persecution by the troops.

It being known that many of the insurgents are desirous of surrendering, but fear to do so, believing that they will be shot, he therefore orders that all the rebel leaders and their followers who during the next twenty days shall present themselves, with their arms, to the military authorities in that province will be pardoned.

Pardon will also be extended to those rebels and rebel sympathizers who surrender without arms. The military authorities, the proclamation adds, reserve the right to decide where those who surrender shall reside.

To Open Bids for Cuban Bonds.

Benjamin J. Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Bond Fund, said yesterday that the opening of bids for the $2,000,000 recently offered would be made to-morrow. It had been intended to open them yesterday. The reason for the postponement, Mr. Guerra said, was that he had received applications from distant places in the West and South for blanks, and wished to give all intending bidders opportunity to be represented at the opening. A few bids addressed to himself personally he had opened. If the bids he had thus seen were to be taken as indicators of the disposition of the majority of bidders, whose bids are still sealed, the bonds would all be sold at a good figure.

Home for Cuban Patriots' Families.

The inauguration of the home of the Marti Charity Association was held last night at its headquarters, 216 East Thirty-third Street. An entertainment was given in the parlors by friends of the association. The object of the society is to provide homes for the families of Cuban patriots who are fighting for their liberty in Cuba. The house affords room for twenty persons. Eighteen were already housed last night. The association has issued a call for money, food, and clothing to continue its good work.

SHAKESPEARE DAY AT STRATFORD.

Window Unveiled by Bayard and Booth's Portrait Presented.

LONDON, April 23.—The Vicar of Trinity, (the Rev. George Arbuthnot,) whose guest Mr. Bayard was to-day, dedicated a window, at a cost of $400, with money received from American visitors to Shakespeare's tomb and from others whom the vicar interested in the project during a recent visit to the United States.

The window represents our Lord in His mother's arms receiving the worship of the magi. In the lights on one side are the figures representing the English Church, St. Egwin, Bishop of Worcester and England at the time of the colonizing of America, King Charles I., and Archbishop Laud, who was the first to suggest the sending of a Bishop to America, though the suggestion was never carried out.

On the other side of the window are the figures of Amerigo Vespucci, Christopher Columbus, and William Penn. When the window is completed it will contain a figure of Bishop Seabury, but this will not be ready this year. The dedication of the window was accompanied by a special religious service, after which Ambassador Bayard unveiled it and delivered a short address.

F. R. Benson's company gave a performance of "Richard II.," a play practically unknown to English audiences since Charles Kean revived it at the Princess's Theatre and Samuel Phelps placed it on the boards at Sadler's Wells. The Stratford revival, however, was more thorough than either of these.

The scenery was painted under Mr. Benson's direction and included the "Lists at Coventry," gay with shields and banners, bearing arms and badges of the knights, nobles, and prelates mentioned in the play. These heraldic devices, as well as the costumes, were copied from contemporary authorities.

For the abdication scene a special reproduction of Westminster Hall was painted. This historical building, although originally erected by a King of the Norman line, was repaired, reroofed, and beautified by Richard II. It was finished in the year of his abdication, and it was within its venerable walls that he resigned his crown to his kinsman, Bolingbroke.

In the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre this afternoon United States Consul Parker presented to the theatre and museum a portrait of Edwin Booth as "Hamlet," on behalf of The Players of New-York, the club founded and endowed by Mr. Booth.

The Daily Telegraph, in an article appropriate to the day—the festival of St. George—expresses hope that President Cleveland will put a red rose in the lapel of his coat for the sake of Shakespeare and St. George. In giving both nations the matchless possession of his genius, the paper says, Shakespeare surely intended that no serious and lasting quarrel should ever divide the two kindred peoples, bound so indissolubly together.

CHAMP DE MARS EXHIBITION.

A Salon Which Is Far Inferior to Those of the Previous Years.

PARIS, April 23.—The Champ de Mars Salon was officially opened to-day. Changes which have been made in the exhibit since the publication in these dispatches of a partial list of the contributions have rendered the display far below the previous exhibitions in point of excellence. Dagnan-Bouveret's "Last Supper" is the only canvas which is likely to be seriously discussed. Puvis de Chavannes shows five panels, painted for the Boston Library, and also exhibits a series of drawings. Henry S. Todd of St. Louis and J. Paradis of Montreal, whose works were described in last Sunday's dispatches, were not among the exhibitors.

The water-color and drawings section includes the following works not previously mentioned: E. A. Abbey, 132 drawings; Henry Carter, 10 drawings, and works by R. W. Chanler, Adèle Herter, Augustus Koopman, and R. H. Perry. The statue and architect section includes works by L. H. Lucas, Robert Potter, and Sackett Womrath. Among the New-York exhibitors not previously mentioned are John Humphreys Johnston, four works; Albert Herter, three; Allen Howe, two, and Lucy Lee Robbins, three.

William Dannat shows a splendid portrait of Otero in dancing costume, and Edward Rook shows two works. The Philadelphia exhibitors include Julius Stewart, who shows three splendid canvases; Cecilia Beaux, William Glackens, Carl Newman, three works; Charles Pcotta, and Charles Fromuth, three works. The Bostonians showing works include Ethel Isadore Brown, Henry Fanzel, three works; Lilia Perry, four works; Mildred Howells, Anne Walker, and J. M. Howells, all of them in the architect section.

Universal Suffrage Scheme Rejected.

VIENNA, April 23.—The Unterhaus of the Austrian Diet, by a vote of 173 to 61, today rejected the scheme of universal suffrage proposed by the German National, Young Czech, and Democratic Parties. After disposing of this proposal, the House proceeded to discuss the Government's scheme of electoral reform.

Bulawayo in Absolute Isolation.

CAPE TOWN, April 23.—The telegraph lines from Bulawayo to the southward have been cut. The lines to the eastward having already been cut, the town is left without means of communication.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—A deputation from Norfolk called on the President of the Board of Agriculture to protest against the exclusion of Canadian cattle from England. They said that Norfolk had never suffered from the disease alleged against Canadian stock. But the Right Hon. Walter Long said that the scientific advisers of the Government were unmoved, and the exclusion must be enforced.

—In the Reichstag, Count Herbert Bismarck opposed the Government's limitation of the number of working hours. He said that it would affect trade. He said that no other Government had done Germany's good work, in the last fifteen years, in favor of the laboring people.

—Robert S. Chilton, Chief of the Consular Bureau, is to investigate the Consular offices in Mexico. His itinerary to Tampico is via New-York and Havana.

—J. S. Casey, an old Fenian, who was sentenced to imprisonment for treason, in 1878, for five years, died at Mitchelstown, County Cork, yesterday.

—A drawing room at Buckingham Palace was held yesterday by the Princess of Wales, on behalf of the Queen.

—A heavy rainfall has suspended traffic on the Costa Rica Railway.

THE DOUBLE-TURRET SYSTEM.

Reasons Why It Is Approved for War Vessels by Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Herbert is in favor of the double turret as adopted for the Kentucky and Kearsarge, and unless the Walker board, now in session, produces something new and startling against the system, the two-storied structure will be included in the plans of the battleships authorized in the Naval Appropriation bill pending in Congress.

There has been unceasing controversy among the experts regarding the double turret, and many boards have examined the various arguments for and against the system. The war was not stilled by the Secretary's determination to use the double turret on board the Kentucky and Kearsarge. Some one induced Senator Chandler to introduce a resolution calling on Mr. Herbert for reasons for adopting the structure. The Secretary has furnished the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs with abundant information.

He has traced the history of the conflict between the bureau experts, and has given the respective views of the opposing officials. He says that his own mind was finally made up in favor of the system by the opinion of a board which included Admiral Ramsay, Commodores Selfridge, Sicard, and Matthews, and Constructor Bowles. The board looked into the military feature of the question and reported in favor of the device, the opposing minority being Selfridge and Bowles. Mr. Herbert says that Ramsay and Matthews had, like himself, begun the consideration of the question impressed with the decided opinion that the double-turret system ought not to be adopted, but an examination of all the arguments in favor of the system convinced them as it had convinced the Secretary. The Secretary says: "This question is largely a technical one, and cannot be decided without a careful consideration of all the arguments pro and con. It is, however, more a military question than a question of construction, as the constructors who opposed the plan admitted that the construction of the turrets was entirely compatible with the strength, stability, &c., of a ship."

The Secretary has called the Walker board together, he says, principally to examine the subject of double turrets. He is convinced himself that the double-turret system is the best and most efficient yet devised for accommodating ordnance on the decks of war vessels, but he is willing to accept the views of a board of officers detailed to go over the plans once more, free of the prejudices which have grown up in regard to the matter among Navy Department officials. The Secretary briefly states the following as some of the reasons which decided the department to adopt the double-turret system for the Kearsarge and Kentucky:

The plan permits a better horizontal range of fire; it secures vastly greater protection to the eight-inch guns; it permits the installation of a superior rapid-fire battery; it secures a heavier fire in every direction; it saves the cost and weight of four eight-inch guns, with their armor, substructure, turning engines, &c., amounting to $248,000, and saves weight in the emplacement of the thirteen-inch guns. He says the one valid objection to the double-turret plan is that if the turning gear of the large turret be disabled it will stop the rotation of four guns.

An Arrow That Went Far.

From The London Telegraph.

Some three hundred years ago a young lady, wandering in the pleasant meads that in those good old days separated "merrie Islington" from the city, within a stone's throw of the present precincts of the Angel, had a rather narrow escape. An arrow shot at random passed through the crown of her headgear, and bonnets were in taose times worn very high. Regarding her good fortune as providential, she vowed that if ever means fell into her hands she would build a school for the education of thirty children as a thankoffering.

That young lady was twice married, each time to a brewer; she became Lady Owen, and, faithful to her vow, Dame Alice Owen, as she was known, established Owen's School, which still flourishes in Clerkenwell. The trust she left is administered by the Worshipful Company of Brewers, who yesterday (April 14) did honor to the opening of new buildings on the old foundation in Owens Street, E. C.

Dame Alice Owen's charity now comprises two excellent institutions for boys and girls. The former is a large building, accommodating 700 boys, with all the equipment for science and art teaching, including admirably furnished laboratories for the elementary teaching of chemistry and physics. A figure of the worthy dame is to be erected in the entrance hall on a pedestal, on which a quaint inscription in "gowlden letters" sets forth her virtues and "worthy deedes."

RADICAL CABINET'S FALL

BOURGEOIS SUBMITS FOR NATIONAL DIGNITY AND SECURITY.

Deputies Reaffirm Their Right of Preponderance as Representatives of the Principle of Universal Suffrage—Jaures, Leader of the Socialists, Carries the Votes Against a Motion to Adjourn as Equivalent to the Submission to Senate.

PARIS, April 23.—The members of the Bourgeois Ministry proceeded this afternoon to the Elysée, and formally tendered their resignations to the President, who accepted them as soon as they were presented.

An unusually large crowd assembled outside the Chamber of Deputies this morning, and the galleries were packed with visitors as soon as they were opened to the public. When the sitting of the Chamber was formally opened, Premier Bourgeois read a declaration recalling the circumstances of the vote of the Madagascar credits, which the Senate refused to sanction, thus rendering it impossible to make expenditures which are indispensable.

Whatever the motives of the Senate may have been, he said, patriotism imperiously commanded that the Cabinet should subordinate everything to national dignity and security, which no considerations of home politics ought to overweigh. The Cabinet was, therefore, resolved to make way for another Ministry, though it was not forgetful of its other duties toward the Chamber of Deputies and the republican nation.

M. Bourgeois, continuing, said: "The Chamber has often given to us proofs of its confidence, and we feel our inability to present to the President our resignations before informing you of our reasons for taking such action and assuring you that no other reason influences us in quitting our posts.

"We cannot allow the error to gain hold that we, in resigning, abandon the principle of our most illustrious predecessors, such as Léon Gambetta and Jules Ferry, that the Chamber alone is able to make or unmake Cabinets. Fidelity to this doctrine has caused us to incur the reproach of being an unconstitutional Ministry. The National Assembly alone is entitled to interpret the constitution of a Ministry."

M. Henri Ricard moved a resolution declaring that the Chamber reaffirmed the right of preponderance in the representation of the principle of universal suffrage.

Ex-Premier Goblet expressed regret at the retirement of M. Bourgeois and his colleagues, and said: "The Chamber of Deputies cannot abdicate in favor of the Senate." M. Goblet then offered a motion proposing that the Chamber declare itself as supporting the Cabinet. M. Maurice Lebon, Republican, moved that the Chamber adjourn.

M. Jaurès, the leader of the Socialists in the Chamber, argued that the adjournment of the Chamber would be equivalent to the submission of the Chamber to the Senate.

The motion to adjourn was rejected by a vote of 283 to 268, and M. Ricard's motion was adopted by a large majority.

LONDON, April 23.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Paris correspondent, who contends that there is no escape from a dead-lock, except a dissolution of the Chamber or President Faure's resignation as a means to secure a speedy revision of an unworkable Constitution. The President, he adds, will be in a tight place if he has the weakness to go with society and the Senate. The Ministers are mutually pledged not to enter any Cabinet unless it is distinctly Radical.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William B. Rankin.

William B. Rankin, a prominent lawyer of Jersey City, died Wednesday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. W. R. Koester, 63 Madison Avenue, in that city, from grip and vertigo. He was born in Philadelphia March 11, 1822. He studied law in the office of Richard Vaux, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was an ardent Democrat and took an active part with the late Samuel J. Randall, whose lifelong friend he was, in the campaign of 1856 for his services President Buchanan made him Governor of Washington Territory. Seattle at that time had but fifty dwellings and three hundred inhabitants. Gov. Rankin resigned in 1863, in consequence of a quarrel with Gen. Harney, and returned to Philadelphia. He moved to Jersey City in 1866. He repudiated the methods of the Democratic ring in Hudson County in 1889, and formed the Jeffersonian Democratic Association, which took an active part in the overthrow of the old ring. After that he took no part in politics. He leaves a wife and four daughters. The funeral will take place this evening. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery to-morrow morning.

Gilbert Robertson.

Ex-Judge Gilbert Robertson, eighty-one years old, one of the most prominent Republicans in Northern New-York, died at his residence in Troy yesterday. He was born in the town of Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., in 1815. He was educated at the Cambridge Academy. He went to Troy in 1840, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1843.

He was elected County Judge in 1859, and served two terms of four years each. He was in 1863 appointed by President Grant United States Assessor of Intenal Revenue for the Fifteenth District survey., and served until 1873, when he was appointed Postmaster of Troy, and at the expiration of his first term was reappointed. Gov. Hill, in 1886, appointed Mr. Robertson a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which position he held at the time of his death.

Dr. Isaiah F. Pray.

Dr. Isaiah F. Pray died yesterday at his home, 254 West Fifty-second Street, after a two months' illness. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1870 and received his medical degree from the University of the City of New-York four years later. He was successful as a general practitioner, but made a specialty of diseases of women. He was a visitor at the Woman's Hospital for eighteen years, and also gave his services at the dispensary.

Dr. Pray was born in North Berwick, Me., fifty years ago. Funeral services will be held at the residence this evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Francis Brown is expected to officiate. The burial will be at Somersworth, N. H., on Saturday.

Joseph A. Bogardus.

Joseph A. Bogardus died at his home in this city last Wednesday of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of four days. He was an Elder an overseer of the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends, and engaged in temperance reform. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the National Temperence Society, President of the American Temperance Union, Treasurer of the Prohibition County Committee, and Secretary of the National Camp Ground Association at Prohibition Park. He was forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and one child.

Obituary Notes.

—William Williams, after an illness of several months, died Wednesday of paresis at the residence of his son, Recorder J. R. Williams, in Warsaw, Ind. William Williams was of National reputation. He was nominated in 1852 as the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, and, although not elected, he ran ahead of his ticket by several thousand votes. He was a member of the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, representing the old Tenth Indiana District. During President Garfield's Administration he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Uruguay. He was seventy years old.

—Thomas H. Kelly, a prominent lawyer of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 294 Montgomery Street, from consumption. He was born in Jersey City in 1856. At one time he was the law partner of Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo. During President Cleveland's first term he was Deputy Collector of the Port for Jersey City. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

—George W. Seely, a commission broker and member of the Produce Exchange, died Wednesday at 88 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was fifty years old.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah April 21, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) Shanklin, Catania April 1, Naples 4, and Gibraltar 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Passed in at 10:40 P. M.
SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville April 17, via Charleston 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL'S CANDIDACY.

Indorsed for President, but There Is Trouble in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 23.—A great deal has been said here the last day or two to the effect that the indorsement of ex-Gov. Russell's candidacy is a defeat for the machine and a triumph of the rank and file of the party over the leaders. In a way this statement is true. The leaders of the party, the men in it who formulate its policy and expound its principles—men like George Fred Williams, John E. Russell, Mayor Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor Matthews, and John W. Corcoran—those Democrats of Massachusetts who have a reputation which extends beyond the borders of the State—were without exception opposed to this indorsement of ex-Gov. Russell, chiefly because in their opinion it would tend to embarrass the delegation in the fight for sound money which is impending.

There was no "slate" in the sense that a list of delegates had been made up which the faithful were expected to support. It is true, however, that at intervals during the Winter the composition of the delegation had been talked over, and there had come to be a substantial agreement as to the men who should go to Chicago as delegates at large. Of course, Mr. Williams was to head the delegation. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in the last campaign, and probably will be in the next. He is the recognized leader of the party in this State upon matters of party principle, as Quincy and Matthews are upon matters of party management. His record in the Fifty-second Congress in the fight against free coinage made it also extremely fitting that he should lead the sound-money delegation from Massachusetts in the convention in Chicago, when the same fight against free coinage seems likely to be precipitated. It was also understood that Judge Corcoran would be one of the delegates. He is Chairman of the State Committee, and universally beloved by the members of the party here. Then there were ex-Congressman John E. Russell, who did so much for sound money at the last Democratic National Convention, and lastly ex-Gov. Russell himself. Quincy and Matthews were to go as delegates from their respective districts.

The substance of this understanding was frequently published in the newspapers, and seemed to meet with general consent and approbation. And this was the condition of affairs when Mayor Quincy sprung Secretary Olney's name as a Presidential candidate at the Democratic dinner on Washington's Birthday. Immediately ex-Gov. Russell's friends insisted that Massachusetts had but one favorite son, and his name was William E. Russell. A couple of "voting contests" were gotten up through the newspapers to determine which was the more popular, and Russell was declared the choice of the voters by a dozen to one. The party leaders did not take this seriously, but when the caucuses, one after another, began to declare for Russell, it was not long before the managers were informed that it was to be a Russell convention, and that the delegates must be instructed and pledged to him.

The leaders said it should not be done. Massachusetts Democrats had never instructed their delegates, and Gov. Russell was not a figure of such commanding prominence that a new departure should be made in his case. Quincy, in his cold, careful way, said that "it would hardly be expedient"; Matthews disposed of the suggestion with a quick, jerky wave of his hand and a "No, why, of course not." Williams said it would be an outrage, and that he would fight the proposition on the floor of the convention.

But meanwhile the caucuses went on passing Russell resolutions, and about ten days before the convention it was given out that Williams was to be defeated as a candidate for delegate at large unless he promised on the floor of the convention to support the candidacy of Gov. Russell at Chicago. If this report was set in circulation for the purpose of frightening Williams into the support of Russell, it signally failed of its purpose. He told the people who brought him the news that he was to be defeated if he did not agree to support Mr. Russell that he would not support the ex-Governor in the State Convention, or at Chicago, or anywhere else, and that if Russell attempted to defeat him as a delegate there would be trouble.

This was the situation a week ago, and it really seemed as if there was to be the liveliest kind of a row in the State Convention. But last Saturday ex-Gov. Russell was persuaded that it would not do to antagonize so pronounced a champion of sound money as is Mr. Williams simply because Mr. Williams would not support Russell's aspirations to the Presidential nomination. So a kind of compromise was fixed up. Russell was to have his indorsement without objection, but he was compelled also to concede that Mr. Williams should be elected, without opposition, to lead the delegation, and that he himself should not go to Chicago as a delegate. This arrangement was substantially carried out.

It is the general feeling here that ex-Gov. Russell has missed a great opportunity. He would have been wise," said a Springfield man to-night, who used to be an ardent Russell man, "if he had gone to Chicago at the head of our delegation, as he might have done, and in the National Convention made a rattling speech for sound money. But he has lost his chance. He will stay at home. He has this indorsement, but what good will that do him? Williams will lead the delegation, and unless I very much mistake will win fresh laurels for himself in the fight for sound money."

It certainly is a curious situation. The convention has indorsed Russell, but has not instructed for him, and has sent at the head of the delegation George Fred Williams, who would cast more vote to make Russell the candidate for President than he would vote to make Mr. Crisp Speaker of the House of Representatives, and John E. Russell, who divides with Mr. Williams the influence which comes from a National reputation, is hardly less pronounced in his opposition to the ex-Governor.

A COLD-WATER CANDIDATE.

Maryland Prohibitionists Talk of Joshua Levering for President.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The Prohibition State Convention elected twenty-two delegates to the National Convention of the party, which will meet at Pittsburg, Penn., May 27.

The principal business of the convention was to generate enthusiasm for Joshua Levering for President of the United States on the Prohibition ticket, and this was well done. The twenty-two delegates were impressed with the fact that Maryland was for Mr. Levering first, last, and all the time.

Mr. Levering is not certain that he wants to be a candidate. He realizes that to run for the Presidency would necessitate sacrifices on his part, and that there would be no chance of his being elected. He said to-day that he did not know that he would accept the nomination of the Pittsburg convention if it should be offered to him.

Notwithstanding his reluctance Mr. Levering's name will be presented to the Pittsburg convention by twenty-two of the staunchest Prohibitionists in the State, and he will be lobbied for by from seventy-five to one hundred Marylanders in addition, who will attend the convention unofficially.

The Second Æolian Concert.

At the second aeolian concert, in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, yesterday afternoon, the following was the programme:

Overture, "Preciosa" ..... Weber
Æolian Pipe Organ, V. Toledo.
Fantasie Hongroise ..... Grutmacher
Hans Kronold.
Aria, "Magic Flute" ..... Mozart
Edouard De Reszke.
Overture, "Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Æolian Pipe Organ, Mr. Warren.
Jewel Song, "Faust" ..... Gounod
Mme. Lillian Nordica.
(a) Romance ..... Fischer
(b) Arlinquin ..... Popper
Hans Kronold.
Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Æolian Pipe Organ, Wm. C. Carl.
Duet, "Les Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer
Mme. Nordica and M. De Reszke.

M. de Reszke's appearance yesterday was his only one in concert this season.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 23.—D. J. Dow's planing mill, in Franklin Avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of $5,000. A man was seen to enter the mill at 9 o'clock Wednesday night. He is believed to have gone there to sleep. Nothing was seen of him after that, and it is believed he was burned to death.

WINSTON, N. C., April 23.—Report received here to-day of destruction by fire of J. W. Dodd & Co.'s tobacco factory, at Kings, Stokes County, including 40,000 pounds of leaf, and a large amount of plug, fixtures, &c. The insurance covers only one-half of the loss.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 23.—The residence of John M. Robinson, at Teaneck, was destroyed by fire this morning. Very little of the contents escaped. The loss will be about $7,000.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 23.—Fire to-day did $7,000 damage to the old Belvidere Hall Building, in Baltimore Street.

QUAY'S BOOM LAUNCHED

McKINLEY'S FRIENDS SPOIL THE HARMONY OF THE OCCASION.

The Pennsylvania Convention Offers the Senator as a Republican Candidate for President and Votes Down a Proposition to Consider the Ohio Man as a Second Choice—Platform Favors International Bimetallism and High Protection.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 23.—Senator Quay's Presidential boom was launched today by the Republican State Convention, but there was a McKinley demonstration that detracted somewhat from the expected joyousness of the occasion. The Senator's old-time enemy, "Chris" Magee of Pittsburg headed the McKinley faction—not because he is a pronounced admirer of McKinley, but because he has a pronounced dislike for Quay. A resolution to declare McKinley the second choice of Pennsylvania for the Presidential nomination was defeated by a vote of 65 yeas to 178 nays.

The meeting of the Committee on Resolutions was far from harmonious. The indorsement of the Presidential candidacy of Senator Quay was opposed by "Chris" Magee, Harry Hall, and John Golden of Pittsburg, and Robert Brownley of Lycoming. The indorsement was carried, however, by a large majority.

A resolution recommending the voters at primary elections to express their choice for United States Senator was indefinitely postponed, upon motion of Senator Penrose of Philadelphia. Mr. Magee offered an amendment to the same effect, but it was killed. The following resolution was defeated:

In the event of the retirement of the Pennsylvania candidate for President, instructed this day, Matthew Stanley Quay, after all honorable means have been exhausted to promote his nomination, the delegates at large from this State are hereby instructed to vote for and support the candidacy of that Napoleon of protection and advance agent of prosperity, William McKinley of Ohio.

The platform as reported to the convention was a long document. Its main points were:

For fidelity to the principles of Republicanism, Pennsylvania holds first rank among all the States. Year after year it has returned great majorities for the candidates of that party, with no selfish demands for recognition of any of its own citizens as a National candidate. The time has come when the State which has so long and faithfully led the Republican column may justly and properly assert its claim upon the Republican nomination for the Presidency. In the presentation of the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, the Republicans not alone of Pennsylvania, but of the entire country, will recognize one of their foremost leaders—wise in counsel and brilliant and able in action, at once the type of the American citizen, scholar, soldier, and statesman.

First of all National issues stands protection, and first among its advocates have been the Republicans of Pennsylvania. We believe in protection as a right to all American industries, but as a special favor to none. It should be neither partial, sectional, nor hypocritical; it should be as nearly as possible equal and universal. We are not pledged to any schedules, but we demand a restoration of the policy of protection, and we pledge it as much as the Republican Party shall be fully restored to power in the Executive and Congressional Departments of the Government, and it shall be restored equitably to the farmer and the miner, to the manufacturer and the artisan.

We demand the restoration of that wise policy of reciprocity which was framed by James G. Blaine and adopted by the wise and beneficent Administration of President Harrison, to the great benefit of the commerce of the country, and which has been abandoned by the present Democratic Administration.

We approve the policy of National protection to our ship owners and the shipbuilding interests by discriminating duties in favor of American shipping, in order that the American flag be restored upon the high seas.

Faithful to its record, believing that the people are entitled to use of the best money, and anxious to restore and preserve the industrial and commercial prosperity of the Union, the Republican Party favors international bimetallism, and until that can be established upon a secure basis, opposes the coinage of silver, except upon Government account, and demands the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value.

Other planks in the platform favor State aid for the improvement of the Delaware River, liberal national pensions, and restriction of immigration; indorse the administration of Gov. Hastings, and declare for reforms in the State administration.

The resolution giving second instructions for McKinley was offered in open convention, and defeated, 65 to 178. The Quay delegates from the Eighth Allegheny District were seated by a vote of 180 to 72 after a hitch had occurred, the Magee men opposed the Quay methods at the primaries.

The delegates at large to the National Convention were chosen as follows: Gov. D. H. Hastings, James Elverson, Philadelphia; Frank J. Torrence, Allegheny; James S. Beacom, Westmoreland; T. L. Flood, Crawford; Joseph Bosler, Montgomery; W. W. Griest, Lancaster, and F. H. Barker, Cambria.

Samuel A. Davenport of Erie and Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna were nominated for Congressmen at Large by acclamation. Delegate Robertson of Allegheny placed William F. Harrison of McKeesport in nomination for this office, but he withdrew his name while the vote was being taken, and upon his motion the nominations of Davenport and Grow were made unanimous.

McKINLEY AND SILVER.

Effort to Show that the Ohio Candidate Is Sound Financially.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, April 23.—Congressman Taylor, in the Eighteenth District Republican Convention, held here yesterday, made an attempt to demonstrate that McKinley is a sound-money man. In the course of a speech he said:

McKinleyism seems to stand, not alone for protection, but, in the expressive language of McKinley, for a "currency as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor." He would not be a true son of Ohio if he did not stand for a currency for the well-being of this great people. It was Ohio that in 1865 furnished the great battleground where was fought a fight for honest money.

We find the Republican Party to-day in the lowest House of Congress, fresh from the people, standing on the National platform of 1892, declaring itself by an overwhelming majority against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. And now is a correct interpretation of the Ohio platform. It is to be construed as in harmony with the sentiment of the lower House, and that sentiment is opposed to free coinage in every root, branch, or fibre.

It is difficult to see what advantage McKinley has secured for this alleged demonstration of Mr. Taylor's. A direct statement from McKinley himself that he is opposed to the free coinage of silver and that if he should be elected President he would use his authority to preserve the country from the evils threatened by silver men, would be more to the point.

DIAMONDS FOR McKINLEY MEN.

Milhollandites Reward Messrs. Fitchie, Southworth, and McMurray.

There was a meeting of John E. Milholland's State Club at the clubhouse, in East Twenty-second Street, last night, and it was turned into a McKinley demonstration.

The members of the club presented diamond rings to ex-Supervisor Fitchie of Brooklyn and also to C. H. Southworth and ex-Alderman James C. McMurray.

Mr. Fitchie was the man who offered the McKinley resolution at last month's Republican State Convention, and Messrs. Southworth and McMurray were the men who were responsible for the athletic display of the McKinley banner at the convention.

Mr. McMurray, on behalf of some of Mr. Milholland's friends, presented the club with a portrait of Mr. Milholland done in crayon. All the speeches were eulogistic of Major McKinley.

Stifled McKinley Sentiment.

ORANGE, N. J., April 23.—The Eighth Congressional District Republican Convention, held this afternoon, elected Frank Bergen of Elizabeth and William Riker, Jr., of Orange delegates to the National Convention, at-St. Louis, after a bitter fight. John Kean had the convention well in hand, and would not permit an indorsement of McKinley, although the sentiment was strong that way.

Virginia Republicans.

STAUNTON, Va., April 23.—The Republican State Convention, which was called to order at noon to-day, will do nothing of importance until to-morrow, owing to a contest in the Committee on Credentials. It is understood that the convention will elect McKinley delegates to the St. Louis Convention. The programme is to ignore the financial question in the platform.

Illinois McKinleyites.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—In the Republican Conventions of the Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Congressional Districts, held to-day, McKinley delegates to the St. Louis Convention were chosen. In three of the conventions instructions favorable to McKinley were adopted; in the others there was a simple declaration indorsing McKinley's candidacy.

A Reed-McKinley Fight.

GREENSBOROUGH, Ala., April 23.—The Republicans of the Ninth District of Alabama met at Greensborough to-day. There were two sets of delegates chosen to St. Louis, two Chairmen side by side, and two conventions. One delegation is for McKinley and one for Reed.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
*Tenth Illinois	Republican	George W. Prince
*Eleventh Illinois	Republican	Walter Reeves
†Eighteenth Illinois	Republican	W. F. L. Hadley
Sixteenth Illinois	Republican	John I. Rinaker

*Renominated.

THE THIRTEENTH CELEBRATES.

Thirty-fifth Anniversary of Its Departure for the War.

The Thirteenth Regiment, known as the "mother regiment," last night celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war, at the Sumner Avenue Armory, Brooklyn.

The regiment turned out in full numbers in full-dress gray uniforms and white trousers. It presented a fine appearance. Col. W. L. Watson was in command. The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, the new Chaplain, was also in line in uniform.

After a parade by the regiment, the veteran association reviewed the active members. At the head of the veterans, in full dress and high hats, were Gen. Nelson J. Gates, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Gen. James Jourdan, Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Scott, Gen. A. C. Barnes, W. E. Buckley, and Col. Harding of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Gen. Gates presented the long-service medals to the following members: Color Bearer T. S. Woodcock, non-commissioned staff; Private W. H. Fricke, Company D; Capt. William Kirby, staff; Private C. B. Graham, Company A; Private T. A. McHugh, Company G; Major George G. Cochran, field; Capt. George W. Cowen, Company F; First Lieut. S. F. Fahnestock, Company I; First Lieut. J. T. Ashley, Company G; First Lieut. Alex Murphy, Company C; Quartermaster Sergt. Valentine Werner, non-commissioned staff; Sergt. J. B. Bateman, Company G; Private F. W. Nash, Company G; Corp. Thomas G. Patterson, Company G; Private H. H. Frary, Company D; Private J. F. Cooper, Company D; Private Wilbert Yerger, Company D; Private George H. Coffin, Company C; Private Julius Ruger, Company H, and Private George C. Taylor, Company G.

The Veteran Trophy, the gift of Gen. Barnes, was presented to Company B for percentage of attendance during the year. Company B's percentage was 87.

Private L. D. Barrett of Company G, received the veteran medal.

Medals were also presented to the men who had done 100 per cent. duty during the year.

After the military ceremonies were completed there was a dance.

COST TO MAKE ACETYLENE GAS.

Expense Said to be So Great as to Make Its Use Practically Prohibitive.

In the current issue of The Electrical Engineer a writer has this to say about acetylene as the latest rival of the electric light:

The announcement that a five-foot gas burner was capable of giving an equivalent of 240 candle power was well calculated to put all purveyors of light in an expectant, not to say unhappy, mood, but as time wore on and the influence of the brilliancy of the light gave way to the question of the cost of production.

Calcium carbide, the material from which acetylene is made, is a result of the electrical furnace produced by the action of the high temperature of the arc on a mixture of coke and lime. The cost of acetylene—that is, carbide of calcium—must evidently determine the ultimate success

LONG ISLAND CYCLE ROADS.

The New Cross-Island Path and the Route to Rockaway.

The much-talked-about cross-island highway on Long Island between Patchogue and Port Jefferson, a distance of fourteen miles, is again up for consideration. A Board of Commissioners appointed by the County Judge met yesterday at Patchogue to hear arguments for and against the road, which runs across Brookhaven town through several villages. The applicants for the roadway, the Highway Commissioners, and the wheelmen of Patchogue and Port Jefferson were all represented by counsel. The clubs have already laid out and partly built a bicycle path along the proposed highway.

There is some opposition to the highway on the ground that there are already a sufficient number of cross-island roads, and that these can be fixed up at less expense than a new road can be built. The cyclists are confident that the new road will be constructed, however, as they claim the old roads are worn out, and that the new one is a necessity. There is one party favoring a new road further to the westward, these being parties who want the new road nearer to their property.

The Commissioners drove over the route to Port Jefferson in the afternoon, and will hold a meeting there to-day.

Wheelmen in and about Jamaica believe that the election of Frederick Dunton as Supervisor of the town of Jamaica means the macadamizing of the Rockaway and Jamaica turnpike from the pumping station at Jamaica South to Lawrence, where it will join the road running to Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach. This will cut just about five miles off from the run to Rockaway Beach. Wheelmen who ride out on the Merrick road will know which road it is intended to improve. When it is completed, instead of turning to the left into Locust Avenue after crossing the bridge at the pumping station, the rider bound to Rockaway will keep on the Rockaway road and Hempstead turnpike, which crosses the Merrick road at Lynbrook, where it is known as Broadway. The present route to Rockaway by way of Locust Avenue and the Merrick road to Lynbrook makes about a ten-mile ride from the point where the new road will commence to the point where it will end at Lawrence.

Offices of the Big Road Race.

The Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs has completed its list of officials for the Irvington-Millburn road race. It is a list that will give general satisfaction, as most of the officers have had experience in previous races. The committee has sensibly decided that men who have served before will be better than new hands at the game. Its selections are as follows:

Referee—Will R. Pitman; Handicapper—F. P. Prial; Judges—P. A. Brock, Fred Keer, Waldo E. Fuller, Carl Von Lengerke, J. J. Woods, W. R. Starrett, C. F. Kirerker; Timers—W. C. Nellis, M. L. Bridgman, James Joseph, L. B. Whymper, G. Minturn Worden; Starter—A. H. Chamberlain; Clerk—Fred Hawley; Chief Assistants—R. B. Morrison and E. A. Powers; Chief Scorer—F. P. Prial; Chief Umpires—George W. Shannon; Chief Marshals—Edward Huntoon and James F. Owen.

To Ride in Two Classes.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—The bicycle division of the Prudential Athletic Club will introduce a new feature into their run on Saturday. Instead of the usual single body, the riders will be divided into two sections—a slow and a fast one. The slow section will leave the Prudential Building at 2 P. M., and will be paced by Ross Whitneld. Forty-five minutes later the faster ones will take their departure. George Lawrence is to set the pace, and will see that the scorchers are accommodated. This time the route will be to Elizabeth, Avenue, to Hilton, Springfield, Scotch Plains, and Plainfield. In returning, the riders expect to go through Westfield, Crawford, Elizabeth, and home via Frelinghuysen Avenue.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Saturday evening's entertainment at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, will be unusually interesting. The programme will be as follows: Music rise, fancy riding, the Misses Ethel M. and Mildred A. Schwalbach and Midgie Rivers; jeau de barre, rink instructors; fancy and trick riding, Master LeRoy See; boys' race, George Anderson and Harold See; one-quarter-mile ride, Cheel and rider backwards, F. L. Knapp, and trick riding by Francis W. Down.

—Riders intending to enter the bicycle races of the Excelsion Boat Club, at the Clifton, N. J., race track, can obtain entry blanks of E. D. Cundell, Chairman, Post Office Box 448, Paterson, N. J., or William Clare, lessee of the track, announces that he will have it in record-breaking condition by the day of the races, and that it will be open for training after May 1. The prizes will be as liberal as the rules of the League of American Wheelmen will allow.

—Sub-Committee Chairmen to arrange for the race meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen, on Sept. 19, have been selected as follows: Track—George S. Stackhouse; Programme and Tickets—M. B. Macfarlane; Races—A. G. Batchelder; Press—James Watson; Finance—Dixie Hines; Prizes—W. J. Montague. Several novelties will be introduced at the meeting.

—Letter Carrier Hodgetts, who serves Parkville, Kensington, and Vanderveer Park, in the outskirts of Brooklyn, uses a bicycle on his route. There are four deliveries at each of these places, and the distance from the station, on Flatbush Avenue, is so great that he finds the wheel a great help to him in his work.

—No regular club run of the Kings County Wheelmen will be held until May 10. On that day the members ill go to Hempstead. On May 17 Freeport will be visited, and on May 25 Capt. Needham will take his men over to Millburn, over which course a number of the Kings County men will race on Decoration Day.

—C. D. Geetz of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is negotiating for the construction of a quadruplet for the use of members of the club. The club members now have three tandems, and there will be a half-dozen more owned in the club before the season is ended.

—Club runs for the remainder of April and the month of May have been scheduled by the Tamaqua Wheelmen of Jamaica as follows: April 26, Far Rockaway; May, 3, Babylon; May 10, Yonkers; May 17, City Island; May 24, Roslyn; May 30 and 31, Albany.

—Miss Helen Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, has about a dozen bicycles, for use of both men and women, in her bicycle stable at Irvington. Miss Gould rides a twenty-eight-inch wheel, weighing twenty-four pounds.

—The Standard Wheelmen have reorganized with the following officers: Henry Loeb, Chairman; Joseph Altman, Vice Chairman; Harry Moskowitz, Treasurer; Louis Weil, Secretary; Benjamin Mohr, Captain.

—The Dean Cycle Club has arranged the following schedule of club runs: April 26, Hudson County Boulevard; May 3, Rockaway; May 10, Tottenville; May 17, College Point.

—An additional shelter house for the use of wheelmen is being built at the end of the Coney Island cycle path.

GREENPORT YACHTSMEN BUSY.

Vessels Being Overhauled for the Coming Season.

Wilson Marshall is having his schooner Atlantic go ready at Greenport. She will be ready by June 1, and will then look like a new yacht. Several boats have wintered at Greenport, and are now being prepared for the yachting season. Commodore Roome's Vivid is hauled out at Fordham's yard for general repairs. George Ide's cutter Cora is nearly ready for her rigging.

F. M. Hoyt's cutter Norota is afloat, and is having her rigging set up.

Ex-Commodore Lynch's fin-keel racer Lynx is being cleaned and painted. She will be launched in a few days, and then rigged as soon as possible. It has not been decided yet whether the Lynx will be raced this year. Thomas A. Howell's steamer Meteor has had new engines and boilers put in, and is expected to be faster than she was last year. The Meteor will go in commission on May 6.

The crew has been shipped on Prof. Herman's steamer Fra Diavolo, and the yacht will be ready for sailing orders in a few days. Capt. Layman, who has been master of the boat for twelve years, will again be in command. Ex-Mayor Schroeder of Brooklyn has ordered F. C. Beebe to build a 40-foot gasoline launch.

The Interscholastic Championships.

President Smith of the New-Jersey Interscholastic Association has asked the following gentlemen to officiate at the championship meeting that will be held on the New-Jersey Athletic Club grounds on Saturday, June 6, commencing at 2 P. M.: Referee—James E. Sullivan, New-Jersey A. C.; Field Judges—W. J. Swan, New-York A. C.; F. W. Rubien, St. George's A. C.; H. K. Zust, Twenty-second Regiment A. A.; Track Judges—Harry Cornish, New Manhattan A. C.; B. S. Weeks, New-York A. C.; J. J. Lintihan, Riverside A. C.; Starter—E. W. Hjertberg, New-Jersey A. C.; Clerk of the Course—J. T. Norton; Referee of Cycling—Frank Prial; Umpires of Cycling—T. J. Parker, J. L. Robertson, H. M. Cook, and E. J. Darvel of the New-Jersey A. C. The athletes of the New-Jersey Interscholastic Association are practicing regularly on the grounds of the New-Jersey A. C. and are preparing themselves not only for the interscholastic meeting, but the interscholastic team race that will be held on the New-Jersey A. C. grounds in conjunction with the carnival of sports on Decoration Day, May 30. Four colleges will start teams in the one-mile relay race in the hope that they will win the championship banner and the handsome gold medals that are to go to each member of the winning team.

Big Basket Ball Tournament.

An important basket ball event will be held at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, to-night. Seven prominent teams are entered in the tournament. They are:

Company C, Eighth Infantry, Marblehead, Mass.—William Taylor, David Hennessy, Thomas Ryan, E. Cummings, William Eustis, Thomas J. Whalen, Ashton Dollber.

Bay Ridge Athletic Club—F. Shultz, G. Kiolin, R. A. Cuming, Hopkinson, F. Kazlehi, C. Diss, T. Harrington.

Paterson Young Men's Christian Association—James Mahon, G. Arensen, E. Barrett, J. Titus, Ed. Cadmus, W. Demuth, B. Reed.

Central Young Men's Christian Association—John Riefenstal, E. C. Leeds, D. Garrison, B. F. Adams, A. Cameron, J. J. McCormick, O. Gerlach.

Brooklyn Basket Ball Club—E. F. Ford, B. Hintz, D. F. Cameron, R. Adams, J. Kellerman, J. J. Ascher, H. W. Patterson.

Washington Heights Young Men's Christian Association—R. Woodworth, M. Waldau, A. Shoemaker, F. Quigg, G. Shoenenich, J. Quigg, H. Christiansen.

Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association—Frank Valentine, W. J. Mills, Max Hess, John Drummond, Frank Coffin, W. Merrill, H. H. Valentine.

Championships at the Garden.

The boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be held in New-York City on Monday, June 15, and Wednesday, June 17. Secretary Sullivan yesterday, on behalf of the Boxing and Wrestling Committee, of which J. W. Kelly of Philadelphia is Chairman, closed a contract with Frank W. Sanger for Madison Square Garden, and the tournament promises to be very successful. The following competitions will be given:

Boxing—105, 115, 125, 135, 158 pounds, and the heavyweights.

Wrestling—105, 115, 125, 135, and 158 pounds.

The entries will close with Chairman J. W. Kelly, Post Office Box 611, or 241 Broadway, New-York City. Boxes and reserved seats will be auctioned at the New Manhattan Athletic Club one week prior to the contests, and prizes will be on exhibition at A. G. Spalding & Brothers', 126 and 130 Nassau Street, on or before May 25. An entrance fee of $1 per man will be charged and the competitions will be open only to recognized amateur athletes.

Sporting News in Brief.

—President Sherman Day of the Yale University Athletic Association has perfected all the arrangements for the open handicap games to be held at New-Haven, Conn., May 2. The events will be open to all amateurs, and it is expected that Harvard University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, and other important colleges will be represented, and the New-Jersey Athletic Club, New-Manhattan Athletic Club, New-York Athletic Club, Boston Athletic Association, Pastime Athletic Club, and other athletic organizations will send teams. Stephen Chase, the champion hurdler of Dartmouth, will compete in the hurdle race, and Tommy Conneff, the runner of the New-York Athletic Club and Holy Cross College, will take part in the one-mile race. Entry blanks and further information on these games can be secured of James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York.

—The Baseball Committee of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will open the baseball season at Bayonne to-morrow. Chairman Coleman of the Baseball Committee has mapped out a very aggressive campaign for the ballt0ssers of the club, and the opening game Saturday will be between the New-Jerseys and the Corinthian Club of Staten Island. There will be many new players on the team this year, but some of the old-time favorites are still left. The game will be called at 4 P. M. Arrangements have been made with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to stop all way trains at the club station, Avenue A, and the trolley cars will run direct to the club gate.

—W. Gould Brokaw of New-York has offered a handsome silver cup to be competed for at a pigeon shoot on the grounds of the Ocean County Gun and Country Club at Lakewood, N. J. The shoot will be held to-morrow, beginning at 11 o'clock. It will be a handicap event, open only to club members, at live birds. Several other events will also be shot. Clay pigeon traps have recently been added, and are in daily use for practice shooting, many of the ladies favoring clay rather than live pigeons as targets.

—The Executive Committee of the Athletic Association of New-York University has decided to adopt a university sweater with a black body, violet neck, and violet turtle collar. The letters "N. Y. U." on the breast, will be of violet, and will be worn only by students who have represented the university by playing on one of her athletic teams.

—The Lexington Coaching Club, of which John H. Gunner is President, will give its first annual beefsteak dinner at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow night at the clubhouse, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street.

—The boathouse of the Staten Island Boat Club will be open to members of the club to-morrow afternoon, when the club's rowing season will begin.

—Squadron A Cadet Corps will hold their third annual games to-morrow evening at the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

—The Harlem Regatta Association will hold a meeting next Monday night at the Hotel Marlborough at 8:30.

BICYCLES.

Cyclists' Outfitting Sale.

Our special Friday and Saturday Outfitting Sales are becoming popular on these days each week. Clothing of all sorts, particularly for cyclists, will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Here are some of the bargains for to-day:

Odd Bicycle Coats, 1.50 and 2.00
Odd Bicycle Pants, - - 1.50
Complete Bicycle Suits, English cheviot, - - - - - 6.00
Fine Imported Suits, box bottoms, 8.50
Finest Imported English Mixed Golf-Bicycle Suits, - - 13.00

Entire lines of sample Belts which were used by our salesmen on the road; from 300 to 400; no two alike, - - - .50
Made to sell from .75 to $2.00.

Fast Black Bicycle Hose per pair, **Three pairs for 50 cents. .17**
Can't last long; call early and make your selection.

Cycling Caps, every color and style, .39
New Style All Wool Golf Hose, .50
Spring weight All Wool Sweaters, 1.50
Largest line of Golf Hose in N. Y., 1.00 to 2.50

Bicycle Sundries—Lamps, Bells, Oil, Wrenches, Pumps, the Spalding Cyclometer, the Christy Anatomical Saddle, price $5.00—the perfection in saddle construction; especially adapted for women cyclists.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
126-130 NASSAU ST.

THE LIBERTY girl is fair to see— And *The Liberty* Wheel is the Wheel for me.
4 Warren Street.
S. E. Cor. 76th St. and Western Boulevard.
1,217 Bedford Av., BROOKLYN.

BICYCLES.

EXCLUSIVE Improvements

Remington Bicycles—The finest that experience can produce—that money can purchase

Long outside tapering connections; spring tempered bayonet cranks; hollow forged oval fork crown.

Remington Reliability

IS ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE

Remington Bicycle.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.,
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
59th St. and Grand Circle.
BROOKLYN BRANCH:
533 Fulton Street.
HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
313-315 Broadway,
NEW-YORK CITY.

KEATING STRENGTH AND KEATING WEIGHT
Unaltered—Same last year—this year.
1 Park Place. **MALTBY** 164 West 125th St.

A CARPET SENSATION

10 STYLES $1.25 AXMINSTERS AT 75c.
10 STYLES $1.25 VELVETS AT 75c.

New patterns; not a shop-worn yard in the lot. We don't give the maker's name—that wouldn't do. But find out who produces the very finest Axminsters and Velvets; then try these by any test you please; see if they are not best of best.

This is the most tempting price we ever knew on such goods. The lots are large, but at this price it won't take long to end them. On sale Friday morning.

THE GREAT SILK SALE swings along grandly—Nothing like it ever seen in New-York. Well made, reliable Silks—The entire stock of the Bridgeport Silk Co.—at less than half prices.

At 65c. yd.—Black, figured black, Roman striped, colored figures, changeable, colored stripes, colored (satin figures), gray-and-black and black-and-white Taffetas and black Gros Grains; values up to $1.25.
At 75c. yd.—Black and colored brocaded Parisians, evening striped, brocaded satin striped, black and black figured Taffetas, colored Silks with black satin stripes and changeable Taffetas with Persian stripes; values up to $1.50.
At 85c. yd.—Ondine striped, small figured Taffetas, light and dark grounds, fancy Parisians, light and dark shades, canele striped corded Silks, light and dark checks and brocades, black Surahs, Taffetas and Failles, Chameleon Novelties, black satin Soleils, black figured Taffetas, black-and-white striped Taffetas with satin stripe of color; nearly all 27 in. wide; values up to $1.65.
At 90c. yd.—Fancy figured and cluster striped Silk in light and dark shades, changeable Brocades, black satin and striped Parisians, black Alida, black satin and gros grain Brocades; values up to $1.75.
At $1 yd.—Black and black-and-colored Brocades, seeded evening Silks, 27 in. fancy striped Chameleons, black Surahs, Jasper, black-and-colored and plain colored Taffetas; values up to $2.
At $2 yd.—Lyons Novelties in warp prints and brocades, crushed rose effects, brightest and best novelties of this season. Black-and-white and fancy check Taffetas, 54 in. wide; 5 yards enough for a dress; values up to $5.

OUR MILLINERY
is making friends as fast as it makes acquaintances.
Neatly trimmed Turbans, very stylish, $6; short back Sailors, $7.50 and upward.
A storm of Shapely Trimmed Shapes—Short back Sailors, 28, 38, 58 and 75c.
Fancy Dress Shapes, 68, 75c, $1 to $3.50.
Hellotrope Hats, 88c; usually $1.25.
The correct Sailors at $3 and $3.50; usually $5.
FLOWERS—Satin Violets, 28c for 6 doz.; Roses at 24, 35, 50, 75c and upward; Bluets at 48, 75c and $1.25.

BIG BOOK BARGAINS
Three notable offerings in the Book store.
Bryant's History of the United States, from the discovery of the Northmen to the end of the Civil War. By William Cullen Bryant and Sydney Howard Gay. Over 1000 illustrations, many of them full page. 4 vols., octavo. Made to sell at $24. Our price $9.
Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge (copyright 1893), nearly 900 pages, 800 illustrations, over 100 maps, 70 of them double page colored maps. Made to sell at $5.50 cloth; $6 sheep; $6.50 half morocco. Our price $1.65 cloth; $1.90 sheep; $2.25 half morocco.
England, Picturesque and Descriptive, a reminiscence of foreign travel. By Joel Cook. 487 engravings on wood, quarto, gilt edges. $5. Our price $1.65.

65c CHAMOIS GLOVES
$1 REAL KID GLOVES
The best wash Gloves of finest chamois, perfect fitting, at 65c pair. Nowhere else that we know of for less than $1.
The Gismonda is known in nearly every corner of New York. A full line of Mid-Summer shades. The price is $1 and the value $1.50 at least. Every pair warranted and fitted to the hand if desired.
For Summer driving and coaching the swell new Pique Glove, made of dogskin, at $1.25.

THE 7 RIBBON LOTS
At 25c, sorts worth up to 75c.
Persian warp printed Ribbons.
5 in. black satin Ribbons.
Wide double satin Ribbons.
4 and 5 in. all-silk taffeta Ribbons.
Black-and-white striped Ribbons.
And many others, all at 25c yd.

GRASS SILK LINEN
Perfect color of grass linen—frames and handles to match. Goes delightfully with every grass linen blouse or dress, and the price is but $1.
We have fully 40 sorts of exquisite novelty Parasols with unique handles, that should bring $5, we say $2.50.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS
We are agents for the justly celebrated Butterick Patterns and the publications of all kinds issued by the Butterick Publishing Company. A complete stock on hand and for sale at the Tenth Street entrance to the Rotunda. Fashion Sheets free.

SUITS AND CAPES
2-piece Suits of black brilliantine, blazer jacket and skirt, jacket has silk serge lining, prettily trimmed with buttons, skirt lined with percaline, $15.
3-piece Suits, mixed cheviot, blazer jacket, vest and skirt, jacket silk lined, skirt lined with percaline, $25.
Fine black cheviot Jackets, ripple back, full sleeves, $5.
Jackets of tan covert cloth, inlaid back, very full sleeves, $6.75; $10 kind.
Fine cloth Capes for middle-aged women, prettily trimmed with plain and figured silk, mitered and slashed collars, $10 from $15.
Jaunty figured silk and brocaded satin Capes, lace and chiffon ruche at neck, $6.
Natty figured silk and brocaded satin Capes, yoke effect, prettily trimmed with jet, ruche of lace at neck, $7.50. You'd pay $12 in most places.

WOMEN'S SKIRTS
Skirts of good quality figured silk, lined with percaline; faced with velveteen, $7.50; in most stores $10.
Skirts of good quality serge, lined with percaline, faced with velveteen, full sweep, $4.50.
Skirts of fine quality brilliantine, lined with percaline, faced with velveteen, extra full sweep, $6.75.
Skirts of figured brilliantine, lined with percaline, faced with velveteen, full sweep, $3.75.

CHILDREN'S CAPS
All the children's point d'esprit and lawn Caps and Hats that are a little mussed, are at half—50c. to $4 each; originally 95c. to $7.90.

HANDKERCHIEFS
These Summer values have never been equaled. Women's pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5, 10, and 14c. Men's Handkerchiefs, pure linen, at 10 and 19c.

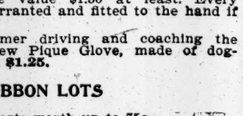
SHEET MUSIC, 5c
About 5,000 standard and popular pieces—instrumental and vocal. Practically everything that you ever heard of or will care for. Full size and good print and 5c. a copy, by mail 6c.
Music Folios, 30c., by mail, 40c. More than 40 choice selections of music.
Common Sense Instructor, 20c., by mail, 25c. For either of the 13 most popular instruments of the day—banjo to piano. Catalogue of all free to any address.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

BICYCLES.

SCIENTIFIC BICYCLE MAKING

The ball bearings of a bicycle must be very hard. But they must not be brittle, or they will break easily. The COLUMBIA method is right. Soft, tough steel is forged to the shape required, machined down to exact size, case hardened to diamond density on its surface, and then polished. Such bearings rarely break, while they give the matchless ease of running that makes



Columbia Bicycles
$100 to all alike
Standard of the World
Columbias in construction and quality are in a class by themselves.
POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
New York Headquarters
12 WARREN STREET
Metropolitan Bicycling Co.
Boulevard and 60th Street
Columbia Riding Academy, Renting, Storage

Orient Cycles To Rent

at 1,790 Broadway, New-York, and 1,216 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; they have 10 POINTS of peculiar merit that deserve your attention before buying. For sale at the above stores and at
WALTHAM MFG. CO., 240 Broadway.
Look at our SARACEN for $75.

THE WONDERFUL SPENCER BRAKE is furnished without EXTRA CHARGE on all the standard lines of wheels we sell.
INVISIBLE AND UNBREAKABLE. APPLIES TO THE CRANK AXLE. OPERATES BY TURNING THE GRIP. Do not buy any wheel until you investigate this at
140 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
Agents for Liberty, Wolf-American and Crescent Cycles.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES AT CUT PRICES. Great variety. S. J. ESTES & SONS, 45-47 West 28th St., near Nassau.

BICYCLES.

Pierce Cycles

The PIERCE SPECIAL is everything that the most exacting rider requires—EASY-RUNNING and STYLISH, but above all—RELIABLE - - - Price, $100

We have a few '95 models Pierce Wheels at greatly reduced prices. Also Juvenile Queen City Bicycles at $40 and $50.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Mfrs.
(ESTABLISHED 1865.)
New-York Branch, 105 Chambers St.
Up-town Store, Broadway and 40th St.
Orange Store, 401 Main St., near Park.

A '96 Bicycle,
The Grand Central
Up to Date in Every Detail,
Made of the Best Materials,
$49 Spot Cash
Stylish in Appearance.
The Best Wheel Made for the Money
Fully Guaranteed for One Year.
Vim or M. and W. Tires.
New-York Cycle Co., Manufacturers,
155 West 23d St.

GENUINE BARGAINS.
Clearance sale shop soiled & 2nd hand bicycles. Liberty $25 & $29. Royal $30. Spaulding $35. Rambler $29. Globe $20. Humber $29. Others $10, $20. New 1895 models, various makes, guaranteed goods, $39 & $45. Big selections of 1896 models. Royal, Elmore, Toledo, Herald, Ferris, L.A.W., etc. We have more bicycles than any Three stores in the City. 50 % off on all kinds of sundries.
P. R. CYCLE CO., 23 PARK ROW, OPP. P. O.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Fallodon Hall, (letters must be directed "per Fallodon Hall";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Demerara, per steamship Tiomo, at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, and Santa Martha, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Tampico, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Brazil, per steamship Carib Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

§Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 17, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM
Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 19, 10 AM
Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., May 26, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 12, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, Lowest rates.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, April 25, 10 AM | Werra, May 23, 10 AM
Ems, May 2, 10 AM | Fulda, May 30, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM | Rhein, June 6, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, Hamburg
Columbia, May 7, 7 AM | Victoria, May 21, 7 AM
Normannia, M. 14, 11 AM | Bism'ck, May 28, 11 AM
Augusta Victoria, Jun. 11. Cabin, $60 and $75.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON—$40. Cabin, $35. Steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOBILE.....April 25, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Br'dway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Charleston only, Friday, April 24.
SEMINOLE, Jacksonville direct, Sat., April 25.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack., Tues., April 28.
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Egee, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE. OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. F. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
Plant System, 261 B'way Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
J. J. Farnsworth, E.P.A. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
Plant System, 261 B'way F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Pres. Pier 26 N. R. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.
ESTABLISHED 1841
All Traveling Expenses Included
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK
May 6..S.S "Majestic".....100 days
" 16.. " "Kaiser Wilhelm II."..... 89 "
" 23.. " "Campania"..... 92 "
" 28.. " "Fuerst Bismarck"..... 94 "
June 10.. " "Germanic"..... 85 "
" 17.. " "New-York"..... 60 "
" 27.. " "Umbria"..... 85 "
July 7.. " "Aurania".....32 to 54 "
FROM BOSTON
July 4..S.S. "Scythia".....35 to 57 days
Round the World Parties, Sep. 14, Oct. 8, 17. Japan Party, Oct. 12. Palestine Party, Sept. 12.
Illustrated programmes free. Railroad and steamship tickets for Independent travelers everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.....May 4, 3 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 12, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....May 28, 3 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 6, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 11; July 13; Sept. 14
EMPRESS OF INDIA....June 1; Aug. 3; Oct. 12
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..June 22; Aug. 24; Nov. 9
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, April 30. WARRIMOO, May 30.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Colombian Line, Operating
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y. ADVANCE, April 30, M. FINANCE, May 11, noon. For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

L—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH.—Elegant large and small rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

47th ST., 18 TO 29 EAST.—Choice rooms; superior table; references.

SMALL FAMILY WILL TAKE ONE REFINED gentleman to board; must give references; terms moderate. M. C. HUNTINGTON, 8 Morningside Park East, between 114th and 115th Sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

28th ST., 14 EAST, BETWEEN 5TH and Madison Avs.—Pleasant back parlor; private bath; others; also physician's office; references.

38d ST., 3 EAST.—Elegantly furnished floor in private family for doctor or a gentleman; breakfast optional.

47th ST., 3 EAST.—Opposite Windsor; elegant suite; private bath; square rooms and bath; breakfast; valet attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation in the country for the Summer for two excellent servants; chambermaid, waitress; will be disengaged June 1. Apply at 49 East 20th St., to-day, from 10 to 1.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city references; no objection to short distance in the country. 215 West 60th St., Mrs. McCormick's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; good city reference; leaving on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 19 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to place her chambermaid and waitress, who has been in her employ five years; disengaged April 28. 144 West 58th St., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her competent chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 708 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—First-class; in a gentleman's family; no objection to country; best references; wages, $20. 102 East 52d St.; Oliver.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; good reference; country preferred, lady can be seen. 215 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in private family going to country for Summer; city reference. 186 West 624 St.; Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat Protestant girl, well educated, in private family as chambermaid or lady's maid; reference if required. 593 3d Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private American family; four years' city reference from last employer. 721 6th Av.; King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, by Englishwoman as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting in private family; best city references. M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, to ASSIST with WAITING, or as Parlormaid.—First-class city reference from last employer. R. F. Jackson, 110 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant as first-class chambermaid in private family; country preferred; best city references. L. D., Box 311 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotchwoman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 33 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to a short distance in the country. E. W., Box 870 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. L., Box 841 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; best references. B., Box 867 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or light housework. Colmenson, 43 West 53d St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family. 20 East 65th St., at present employer's, basement.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in small private family; best reference. 148 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; city references. 323 West 49th St., care Douglas.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting; city reference. 311 East 70th St.; Egan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 113 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 611 Columbus Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private American family; four years' city reference from last employer. 721 6th Av.; King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, by Englishwoman as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting in private family; best city references. M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, to ASSIST with WAITING, or as Parlormaid.—First-class city reference from last employer. R. F. Jackson, 110 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant as first-class chambermaid in private family; country preferred; best city references. L. D., Box 311 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotchwoman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 33 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to a short distance in the country. E. W., Box 870 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. L., Box 841 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; best references. B., Box 867 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or light housework. Colmenson, 43 West 53d St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family. 20 East 65th St., at present employer's, basement.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in small private family; best reference. 148 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; city references. 323 West 49th St., care Douglas.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting; city reference. 311 East 70th St.; Egan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 113 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 611 Columbus Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid, three years' city reference. J. M., Box 500 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; very willing; city reference. 238 East 126th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a place for a first-class chambermaid. 5 West 56th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. S. S., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress; good references. 107 East 88th St. Jennings.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Will assist with waiting; good references. Margarita, 222 West 35th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By neat Canadian as good, economical cook; coarse washing; good baker; bread, soups, game, desserts; has a friend first-class waitress, chambermaid; references; city, country; will go separate. 390 6th Av.

COOK.—Neat young woman as first-class family cook; understands all kinds fancy dishes and desserts; very fine baker; takes full charge of the kitchen; best city references. N. J., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By couple, speaking only French, in private family; wife first-class cook, knowing pastry; husband can serve as butler or waiter; references. M. T., care of Recousle, 308 West 43d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together; one as good plain cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to country for Summer. 407 West 56th St.; ring Nugent's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and assist with washing, in a private family; excellent soups, desserts, bread, and biscuits; city references. O. K., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class cook; private family; understands all kinds of cooking; assist with coarse washing; elegant city reference. 418 West 57th St.; ring Lagan's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Hungarian woman as good cook; worked with chef for two years; German family preferred. Advertiser, 624 6th Av., butcher's store.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has resided several years in this country, and best references. S. B., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game; excellent bread and biscuits; good references. B. C., 159 East 47th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure situation for her cook, laundress, and waitress; good references for each. Apply at 54 East 75th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; no washing; best city references; no objection to country. 137 West 33d St., Hogge's bell.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant woman in private family; capable of taking chef's place; wages, $50. 640 6th Av., care Mrs. Francefort; ring second bell twice.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; would like to go to the country with a private family; personal reference; wages, $25. 409 West 48th St., Robinson's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; good cook and baker; will do coarse washing; private family; city or country; city reference. 405 4th Av., second bell.

COOK—MAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to procure situations for her cook and French maid. Apply at 70 East 56th St., present employer's, Thursday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

COOK.—Respectable young girl wishes situation as cook; best city reference from present employers; disengaged through lady going to Europe. Call 52 East 55th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands all her duties; best city references. K. B., 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and baker in private family; city references. R., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable middle-aged woman as good cook; best city reference. 324 East 53d St., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By willing German Protestant; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Willing to go to country; best references. 643 Union St., Brooklyn; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman with first-class reference; no objection to country. Present employer's, 135 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; city or country; three years' personal references. 320 East 26th St.; third floor.

COOK, &c.—By young German Protestant as cook; wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference, written and personal. J., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. 113 West 53d St.; Curtis's bell.

COOK.—By a young Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; understands any kind of cooking. A., 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; assist washing; in private family; best city references; no cards. 454 West 57th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a good, experienced cook; best city references. 209 West 67th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By North of Ireland young woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of French and American cooking; French bread and rolls a specialty; is neat in kitchen and person; country preferred; where kitchenmaid is kept. Seen present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; best city references. J. H., 162 West 32d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; excellent cook; good laundress; or to do housecleaning. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; by day or week; washing, ironing, or cleaning. 365 West 52d St.; janitor's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; Paris system; guaranteed stylish and good fitting; also old dresses renewed; very reasonable in price; will call at ladies' homes for orders. Emile Camille, 104 East 52d St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Diden; makes costumes from $10 to $15; reference from some of the best families. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; first-class cutter, fitter; first-class work. 134 West 46th St. Dressmaker.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As governess or companion, in refined family, by first-class French teacher, diplomée, medaillée from Paris; private lessons; highest city references. Mlle. Lavillette, 154 East 88th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By very successful linguist; advanced music; good traveler; knows Russia well; highest personal references. J. D., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady desires position for a most excellent Norwegian girl as nursery governess to one or two small children; is capable of teaching German and music, and absolutely trustworthy. Call, Thursday and Friday, 11 to 1, at 187 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By a capable and conscientious French person; in a good family; good references from last employers. Mlle. Eugénie, care of Mr. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady would like to place her refined educated North German nursery governess. Call at 49 East 67th St., present employer's.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German; kindergartner, with diploma, in a private family; best references. Dr. John Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By managing housekeeper; experienced in first-class family; city and Summer residences; charge of servants; marketing; shopping; highest personal reference. Call, between 3 and 5, Thursday, Advertiser, 253 West 124 St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By Swiss Protestant lady, speaking French and English, as housekeeper, companion, or general help. A. S., French Church, 30 West 22d St.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A lady who has had her servant eight years and can give highest reference wishes to place her for Summer; can do chamberwork, waiting, or cooking. Call, Thursday or Friday, 11 to 1, at 120 East 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework; city reference. 208 East 90th St., Fitzgerald's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do housework; personal references. 51 East 25th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework. 242 East 90th St.; second floor, rear.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady recommends her courier lady's maid; speaks four languages; thoroughly understands her duties; one year and a half best references from present employers. Mrs. L. Crèchet, Murray Hill Hotel.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Swedish person; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, traveler; highly recommended. Present employer's, 20 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English Protestant; or nurse for growing children; understands French and German; willing to travel; good references. W., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German, (Hanoverian,) first-class; in good American family; thoroughly competent; best city references. Address, three days, M. L., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French Protestant lady's maid; first-class hairdresser and good packer; city reference. 115 West 25th St. Fretè.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks German; good seamstress; best reference. 104 West 40th. Mme. Kreamer.

MAID or NURSE.—By a young girl wishing to go to Europe, offers her services as maid or nurse for passage; first-class city and country references. K. D., care of Mrs. Allen, 91 Liberty St.

MAID.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; disengaged on 27th; present employer can be seen. E. M., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

MAID, NURSE, &c.—By young North German as maid, nurse, or companion for grown children; best references. Von Appen, 169 East 91st St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker, packer, and hairdresser; willing to travel. Call, 10 to 11 o'clock, 37 East 36th St.

MAID.—By a French dressmaker; can cut and fit perfectly; as maid to go to Europe; speaks English and German. Victorine, Box 262 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By French girl as maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city references. L. N., 260 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable, competent woman as laundress in private family; country for Summer; nine years' personal reference. S. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady wishes position for her competent laundress; would prefer neighborhood of Mt. Vernon. Call, before 10 o'clock, at 308 West 75th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; wages, $22 to $25; first-class city reference. A. D., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young girl as laundress and chambermaid, or laundress alone; best city references. Present employer's, 55 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 506 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25; best city reference. E. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress wishes to go out by the day in private families; best city references. 132 East 50th St., Donohue's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good, respectable person as first-class laundress; good city reference. 844 7th Av.; rear building.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; private family; city or country; city reference. 822 6th Av., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; private family; city or country; city reference. 822 6th Av., store.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 156 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; seven years' city reference. 223 West 54th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By middle-aged English Protestant; competent to take entire charge from birth; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; many years' city reference. Former employer's, 11 East 73d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands the care of a baby; best reference; city or country. 209 East 33d St.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—By Protestant American person as child's nurse for infant or older children; neat and competent; good seamstress; city references; wages, $20 to $25. L. M., 435 West 56th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references; Christian family preferred. 335 East 30th St.; Renner's bell.

NURSE.—To young or growing children; is a neat, plain sewer; willing to assist with other work; out of the city preferred. Annie Reilly, 320 East 86th St., care Mastersen's box.

NURSE.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; will take charge of a baby from birth; no objection to travel, first-class reference. 227 East 20th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman to baby or young children in a first-class American family; seven years in last place; highest reference. Care Owens, 253 West 68th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; willing and obliging; excellent city references; city or country. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By German girl to growing children, or companion to elderly lady. Mrs. Immeyr, 269 West 124th St.

NURSE.—By a Scotch Protestant woman to mind a baby; city or country; thoroughly understands her business. E. R., Box 869 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy French nurse; capable of taking charge of young children; best references. 308 West 31st St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse, lately landed, for young children. M. G., 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced, superior nurse; North German; speaks good French; best city references. M. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable French girl, just landed, as nurse or chambermaid. 165 East 40th St., care Mrs. Cox.

NURSE.—By competent person as ladies' or children's nurse maid; best city reference. 36 East 40th St.

NURSE.—By German girl to take care of children, or as maid and good seamstress. 246 West 48th St.

NURSE.—By girl to take care of children; good reference. Call or address 222 East 84th St., Harcey's bell.

NURSE.—By a North German experienced nurse to take charge of baby or large children; good sewer; good references. 226 East 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By capable and conscientious Swiss Protestant (26) in Christian family; speaks French, German, and English; best city reference. R. G., 140 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By a refined young American nurse; will assist with light chamberwork; understands bottle feeding; plain sewer; country for Summer; best personal city references. 414 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By a refined young American woman as mother's assistant to young children; excellent seamstress; first-class city reference; would live at the seaside. 148 East 123d St., third bell, west.

NURSE, &c.—By a young German-American widow as nurse and maid to an invalid or elderly lady; good seamstress; city references. 139 West 69th St.

NURSE TO CHILDREN.—A lady wishes to place a North German as nurse to young children; three years' reference furnished. Advertiser, Box 523 Summit, N. J.

NURSE.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for a French nurse. Apply, on Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 9 Madison Square North.

NURSE.—By competent German nurse; willing to walk on lady; would go to Europe for Summer; five years' city reference. K. G., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl to take care of children; willing and obliging; city or country; two years' city reference from last place. 412 West 53d St., second floor, front.

NURSE.—By a competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; best city references, personal. Call, two days, 384 East 54th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swiss French, from Neufchatel, as excellent seamstress, with dressmaking after McDowell system; permanent situation in a private American family; city or country; city references. F. D., 28 East 68th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. Annie, Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as excellent seamstress and wait on lady; city references. 311 7th Av., Room 13.

SEWING OR TO TAKE CARE OF A SICK OR an old person; $7 a week. 236 West 27th St. Mrs. Foster.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place as waitress or chambermaid, in private family, for a competent Protestant; best references; present employer can be seen on Friday, 2 to 3. 55 East 20th St.

WAITRESS—COOK.—Lady wishes to place two servants, one as waitress and chambermaid, the other as cook and to assist with washing; good references. 143 East 36th St., present employers.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to find place for competent first-class waitress; ten years' reference; can be seen from 10 to 12. 17 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—Respectable young girl wishes a situation as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best references from present employers. Call 52 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant young woman as waitress; private family; no objection to country; best reference from last employer; no cards. 230 East 30th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent girl as waitress or chambermaid; first-class city reference; city or country. 450 West 54th St., Kessane's bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; can take butler's place; small private family; best city reference. H., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands all her duties; best city references. M. M., 357 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; first-class waitress or chambermaid; best city reference. 1,812 2d Av., Coppenger's bell.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—Competent; take butler's place; city or country; best city references. J., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress; assist with chamberwork; best of city reference. 764 8th Av., Bing.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress in a private family; best city reference. M. B., 142 Columbus Av.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE FAMily; can fill butler's place; best city references; wages, $25. M. C., Box 61, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAPERON, GOVERNESS, or COMPANION.—By Parisian, German, English; experienced European traveler; highest references. Teacher, 826 Times, Up Town.

COURIER MAID.—Age 37; good linguist, traveler, sailor, hairdresser, and packer; knows her duties thoroughly; best New-York City references. Apply at her permanent home, 34 Rue de Chaillot, Paris; for the present, Mrs. L. Crèchet, Murray Hill Hotel.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, or LINEN-room woman; first-class references. Margaret, Box 279 Times, Up Town.

MANICURE.—By young lady, a few more customers at her parlors to call; elite only. Miss Ethel, 9 East 14th St., near 5th Av.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET and BUTLER.—Age, 36; thoroughly trained servant; speaks English, French and German fluently; strictly sober; good traveler; highest testimonials from city and abroad. F. R. J., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Vienna waiter and butler, with best city references, in a private house as butler and to do housework; does not speak English; wages, $20. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple, in first-class family; wife excellent cook, cordon bleu, serve dinner in all styles; husband very experienced butler; highly recommended. A. D., 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man; excellent recommendations; highly recommended by present employer; valets neatly; disengaged 24th; lady can be seen. William, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Age 24; speaks French, German, and English; good valet; has good reference; honest and willing. Wendling, 223 East 28th St., call for two days.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe would like to place her French butler and second man who will be at liberty on May 1. 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; age, 30; tall; is first-class servant and highly recommended; present employer can be seen. Butler, 950 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged man as butler in private family; understands care of silver; all kinds of salads; personal reference. 475 4th Av.; two days.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; English; in country; man good valet and willing; wife excellent cook in all branches; first-class city references. H., 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced; good references; present employer can be seen; at liberty when suited. E. B., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman; just disengaged; family going away; best city references; lady can be seen. J. T. F., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young man; very competent; speaks three languages; in first-class family; city references. Heiniger, 215 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—Family leaving town for Summer, gentleman wishes situation for his butler; invaluable man. Call, between 1 and 3, present employer's, 2 East 15th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By thoroughly experienced Swiss couple; highly recommended for capacity; good character; two years' reference from last employer. A., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—VALET.—By a butler or valet, with the best city references; six years', experience; steady, sober; and willing. P. L., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—VALET.—Good city and Paris experience, also references; good appearance. H., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend a butler who thoroughly understands his business. Call, between 10 and 12, at 18 East 87th St.

BUTLER and WAITERMAN.—By an Englishman in a private family; good references. T. P., care of Mairs, 68 West 43d St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; first-class references; present employers to be seen. Call, 2 to 3, 26 East 37th St.

BUTLER.—First-class in every respect; English; age, 35; unmarried; city or country; best of reference. Cassan, 132 East 50th St.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best personal references. 134 West 130th St.

BUTLER.—By a steady, competent man; age, 33; good references; present employer can be seen. J. J., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman in a private family; city or country; first-class city references; total abstainer. G. S., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly competent young man; first-class references. Grey, Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her butler and valet, whom she can highly recommend. J. M., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Japanese; in first-class private family; best references. Haru, care of Turner, 1,907 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; age 28; town or country; good references. H. H., Box 843 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; city or country; excellent city references. White, 10 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a Scotchman; tall; excellent references from first city families. Ford, Box 338 Times, Up-own.

BUTLER.—By butler day or week; excellent references. 209 East 58th St., bell 20.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; lady can be seen; reliable man. H. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a man as butler. F. S., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Swedish butler; best of city references. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By an Englishman and wife the care of a gentleman's house for Summer or longer; references as private servants for a number of years. R. Brockshp, 251 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—Young American couple, with small baby, want care of gentleman's house for Summer or longer; best reference. Merriman, 326 West 26th St.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; would take charge of gentleman's house during the Summer; best city reference. Butler, 3 East 40th St.

CARETAKER.—By an American couple to care for a house for the Summer; best references; no children. R. Conklin, 142 7th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By respectable family to care for private residence; first-class references. J. J. Strong, 287 West 40th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks fluent English; competent man; strictly economical and good manager. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF.—French; in private family; first-class references; four years with last employer. B. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Head or superintendent gentleman's stock farm or private stable; twenty years' thorough experience training, handling colts, aged trotters; expectations moderate; highest recommendations, prominent gentleman. Expert Horseman, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619, 38th.

COACHMAN, &c.—By coachman and generally useful man; single; middle aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good careful driver. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly understands both branches; keeps carriages and harness in first-class order; careful driver; gardening, vegetables, flowers, lawn, &c.; single man; strictly temperate; city reference. P. K., 460 Pearl St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; take charge first-class establishment; English; married; 36; strictly temperate; A1 personal and written references; good, careful driver; New-York and Brooklyn. R. Jones, care of E. Jackson, 1,223 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and generally useful man; single; middle aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good careful driver. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Stylish; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; careful city driver; thoroughly honest and reliable; first-class reference. Coachman, 166 East 33d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; highly recommended by New-York and Brooklyn family; good rider and careful driver; medium size; willing and polite; city or country. 10 West 44th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By coachman in private family; first-class with fine horses and carriages; can drive four-in-hand or tandem; eight years in last place; leaves on account of death in family. Hughes, 213 East 43d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended; last and former employer can be seen; first-class personal city reference. J. W., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man; single; one that is a first-class handler of fine horses, carriages, harness; last and former employer will certify; city or country. Coachman, 149 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employer can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 30; thoroughly experienced; superior rider; skillful tandem, four driver; smart appearance; highest recommendations; temperate, civil, faithful, obliging; moderate expectations. Edward, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN, or TRAINER OF SADDLE AND coach horses; show winners to credit; English military graduate in horsemanship; locate anywhere; married; age, 35; personal reference. W. J. C., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; understands taking care of horses; is a good driver; can make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; can show best of reference from present employer. J. B., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant; understands fine carriages, horses, and harness; good rider and driver; strictly total abstainer; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 348 East 77th St., fourth bell.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; understands his duties thoroughly; first-class city reference; no cards. C. J. Tully, 251 West 68th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By Protestant; thoroughly competent; strictly honest, sober, and obliging; city and personal references. J. B., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By married couple; thoroughly qualified in all duties; best reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability; city or country. D., 18 East 27th St.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—With private family; is thoroughly competent, reliable, honest, and temperate; good city driver; references. J. B., 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By Swede; married; no family; good driver; city reference; last employer can be seen; family giving up horses. J., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; age, 27; two children; Protestant; sober, honest; city or country; good references; present employer can be seen. J. R., 125 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable and experienced man; just disengaged; careful driver; first-class city references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By German; understands thoroughly the care of horses, harness, and carriages; best city reference. Henry K., 49 East 89th St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; man understand care fine horses, harness, carriage; wife first-class cook; age, 30; references. J. M., 2,401 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; thoroughly understands his business; good personal and written references. Advertiser, 113 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man, understanding care of fine horses and equipments; first-class references; sober, industrious, and obliging. K., 113 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent and experienced in his work; married; age, 34; ten years' city references. Frank, care of Dr. Cattnach, 36 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid of work; country preferred. I. G., Hotel Columbia, 48th St. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; ten years' reference; last employer seen; knowledge of all work on gentleman's place; city or country; wages moderate. 234 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; understands his business thoroughly; can furnish best city references. T. M. Seaman, stable, 76th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class driver and rider in a private family; first-class references in New-York City. C. Milot, Box 317 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class city driver; best New-York and Newport references; out of employment on account of turning out horses. P. Johnson, Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; 36; first-class city driver; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; 12 years' city reference. Bary's, 28 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; thoroughly understands his business; good personal and written references. Advertiser, 113 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant man; long experience in care of horses, fine carriages, &c.; careful driver; willing and obliging. Coachman, 406 West 31st St., in grocery store.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable and experienced man; just disengaged; careful driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; first-class carriage and road horses; never had any lame or sick horses. 586 Park Av., Box 2.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a single man; useful in every respect; has the best of recommendations. O. L., 142 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By strictly sober, married man; no family; fully competent in all requirements; excellent references. K., 524 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By married man, 25, good horseman, as coachman in the country; country references. Edward Treacy, 2,698 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class city reference; thoroughly understands care of horses and is a good driver. Coachman, 29 East 86th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; town or country. H. Frampton, 236 East 42d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Swiss; steady place; country preferred; best references. Albrecht, care of Fruh, 153 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent in every capacity; five years' personal recommendation; city or country. J. D., 390 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By one who thoroughly understands his business; first-class written and personal reference. Coachman, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; is smart with horses; good driver; reference from last employer. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a private gentleman's place; to take entire charge; French; age, 42; married; one girl; practical, thorough experience in Europe and America as a professional gardener; best references. D. Monlin, 224 West 33d St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German, 27, married, without children, as gardener and florist on gentleman's place; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse work, vegetables, flowers, lawns, fruit garden, &c.; good references. Charles Reinert, Washington St., Hoboken.

GARDENER.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands gardening in all details; cultivation of orchids, roses, all flowering and foliage plants, vineries, mushrooms, vegetables, lawns, and bedding; excellent references. O. K. Genuine, 1,227 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Practical knowledge of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's place; excellent reference; Scot

INDIANA THE NAVY'S PRIDE

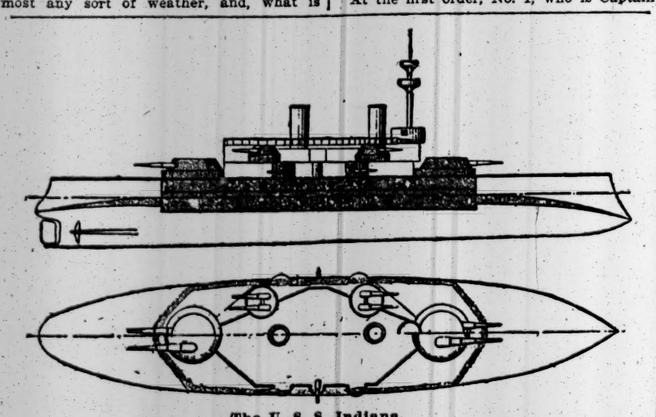
VISITORS THRONG THE BIG BATTLE-SHIP AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

An Ideal Fighting Machine Equal to Any Vessel Afloat—Her Powerful Armament—In an Engagement Lasting Thirty Minutes the Indiana Can Hurl Forty Tons of Metal—Torpedoes That Travel Thirty Miles an Hour—Perfect Discipline.

The fine new battleship Indiana, the pioneer ship of her class, is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Hundreds of people interested in fighting machines of the floating type have inspected the ship since her arrival at the yard, and all of them found something to marvel at and to admire.

When the Indiana went overboard from her builders' ways in Philadelphia, the claim was made that the ship would float when commissioned the superior of any vessel of her type. Many battleships have been added to the navies of the world since then, but navy officers are still of the opinion that the Indiana can meet any of them, and on more than equal terms, and she will doubtless hold that pre-eminence until she is compelled to share her distinction with her sisters, the Massachusetts and Oregon, both of which will soon be ready for service. The Iowa, which represents a still later type, is expected to outclass the first trio of battleships.

But if equal to the Indiana in the qualities that the naval seaman loves, those whose lot it will be to go to sea in her will be satisfied, unless very different type of men from those who sail the Indiana. To the officers of that ship, the Indiana represents an ideal type. Phenomenally steady in a seaway, her guns can be worked in almost any sort of weather, and, what is



The U. S. S. Indiana.

unusual in a steady ship, she has not the loggy, sluggish movements which one would expect, but rises to the seas with a buoyant though easy motion.

When one remembers how the Captain, the first of the English armored battleships, turned turtle in the Bay of Biscay in a moderate sea, and how one of England's very latest battleships ran before a gale for three days, fearing to bring her broadside to the swell for a single instant lest she might experience the fate of the Captain, one can appreciate the enthusiasm with which the Indiana's crew regard the storm-defying qualities of their superb vessel.

And these same men regard with equal equanimity the qualities of their vessel as a man-of-war. That she is, and her character is written in every sinister line. The veriest tyro in marine affairs would never mistake her for anything but what she is. Fashioned for receiving terrific blows, she can nevertheless inflict as much damage as she receives, if not more. Her armor is better distributed, and there is more of it than is carried by battleships of foreign navies. Besides, it is of better quality, all of it being of the Harveyized nickel steel, a metal adjudged by experts to be the best for armor purposes. Eighteen inches of this armor protects the sides, and the barbettes are 17 inches in thickness. Turrets 16 inches in thickness shield the big 13-inch rifles.

The ship carries in her main battery four thirteen-inch rifles mounted in pairs, one pair in a turret aft, the other in a similar turret forward. The weight of each turret, with its two guns, is 500 tons. The turrets measure 40 feet in diameter, and have a height of 10 feet.

The eight-inch rifles are likewise mounted in pairs in four turrets. The four six-inch rifles are protected by the steel of the armored sides.

In the secondary battery are twenty six-pounders and six one-pounders. These have no armor protection, and are distributed about the central superstructure and in the fighting tops. In most of the new ships the smaller guns of the secondary battery are fitted with steel shields varying from one to three and a half inches in thickness. But the Navy Department was not slow in accepting some of the lessons that were to be learned by a study of the encounters between the navies of Japan and China. It was noted in many instances that the shields proved to be a source of danger rather than a means of protection. Shells that would have whizzed harmlessly past had there been no shields, a numerous cases pierced the thin sheets of metal and exploded among the gun's crew with disastrous effect. The department therefore concluded to dispense with the shields on the Indiana's light guns, and mounted the pieces on the top of the superstructure in plain view and wholly unprotected. The chief danger to their crews in time of action will be from machine and small-arm fire, but so long as the battleship is not outnumbered and retains the use of her powerful main battery it is not likely that an enemy will be able to get within effective small-arm range.

Some statistics regarding the capabilities of the Indiana's guns were obtained yesterday from officers of the ship. From either broadside the following weight of metal can be thrown at one discharge:

Number of Guns.	Calibre.	Weight of Missile, Pounds.	Weight of Charge, Pounds.	Total for Calibre, Pounds.
4	13 inch	1,100	550	4,400
4	8 inch	250	125	1,000
2	6 inch	100	50	200
20	6 pounders	6	..	120
4	1 pounders	1	..	4
	Total weight of broadside			5,724

From either ahead or astern the following fire can be delivered:

Number of Guns.	Calibre.	Weight of Missile, Pounds.	Weight of Charge, Pounds.	Total for Calibre, Pounds.
2	13 inch	1,100	550	2,200
2	8 inch	250	125	1,000
2	6 inch	100	50	200
6	6 pounders	6	..	36
4	1 pounders	1	..	4
	Total			3,434

As to rapidity of fire, each pair of the big thirteen-inch rifles can be fired once every three minutes, and each pair of the eight-inch guns once every minute. The six-inch rifles can be fired twice a minute, and the six-pounders twenty times a minute.

The ship has thirty-six magazines, and needs them all. In an engagement lasting thirty minutes, the magazines would be emptied at this rate, providing that the ship kept up a full rate of fire from all of her guns; The thirteen-inch rifles would throw 44,000 pounds of metal during the period mentioned; the eight-inch guns would project 30,000, the six-inch 6,000, and the twenty-pounders 3,600, making a total of 83,600 pounds, a bit over forty tons.

A slow-burning powder, of the brown, hexagonal type, is used in the main battery guns, and a finer grained powder is employed for bursting charges in their shells. The bursting charge for a thirteen-inch shell is fifty pounds; that for an eight-inch is twelve pounds, while the six-inch missiles are loaded with four pounds.

The crew for a pair of thirteen-inch guns or a pair of eight-inch guns mounted in a turret consists of twelve men, six to each gun. A six-inch gun, if mounted on a pivot, requires twelve men to operate it.

In its instructions concerning the distribution of the crew, the Navy Department says that in distributing the petty officers, seamen, and others to the guns and other stations in the several divisions, it is deemed advisable as a general rule, now that the sail power of the ships has been so much curtailed, that those stationed at the same gun or near each other at quarters should, as far as practicable, be drawn from that part of the ship where their association has already been close.

To secure the ability of the watch on deck to clear away all the guns of the main battery on the menaced broadside, and all of those whose arc of fire is practically the same on both sides of the line of the keel, the first part (the odd numbers) of the crew of odd-numbered guns are drawn from the starboard watch, and the second part (the even numbers) from the port watch. For the even-numbered guns the reverse rule obtains.

Each gun of the main battery whose arc of fire is practically the same on both sides of the keel, is allowed a full crew and also all shifting-pivot guns. A gun and its opposite, on the same deck, each of which is on a fixed pivot and has its arc of fire limited practically to one side of the keel, constitute a pair, and have together one full crew.

Every gun of the secondary battery is allowed a full crew, made up, as far as is practicable, from an equal number of men from each watch.

Where supernumeraries are available they should preferably reinforce the crews which are assigned to pairs of guns.

During a chase, full crews are to be shifted to guns having a command of the enemy, from those guns which cannot be brought to bear.

Provision is made for manning all the guns, by dividing the single crews stationed at pairs of guns. It is not thought an effective fire could be long maintained by these divided crews unless they can be strengthened by supernumeraries.

The distribution of the crew of a pair of thirteen-inch guns is as follows:

Gun Nos.	Title	Stations.	Arms.
1	Captain	Hydraulic rammer.	Revolver
2	Flr t plugman and sponger	Rear end of plug platform	Revolver
3	Second plugman and sponger	Front end of plug platform	Revolver
4	Liftman	At lift lever	Revolver
5	Return leverman	At return lever	Revolver
6	Trainer	At training lever.	Revolver

The orders given by the officer in command of the turret, or division, after the crew has assembled at quarters, are: "Silence! Cast loose and provide! Open breech! Sponge! Up lift! Good shell! Place first cartridge! Load first cartridge! Place second cartridge! Load second cartridge! Down lift! Close breech! Prime! Ready! Point! Fire."

At the first order, No. 1, who is Captain of the gun, prepares lock for use, turns pressure on rammer, and sees exhaust valve open; satisfies himself that rammer is in working order, prepares electric firing wires, and equips himself with primers and lock lanyard; takes station by lever working rammer, and when all is ready reports to the officer of the division. The Navy Department orders that, as the most difficult part of the handling of the gun—that which involves the greatest skill and most careful training—concerns its pointing and the pointing mechanism, there must, when possible, be at least four proficient marksmen in each gun's crew, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. These are to succeed to the command of the gun in the order named.

The firing station is on a small platform situated between the two big guns, above the trunnion seat, and well clear of the recoil. Overhead of the firing station is the hood, a small steel turret or conning tower, projecting about eighteen inches above the top of the big turret. Its sides slope at a sharp angle, and in it are cut narrow longitudinal slits, from which a view of the target can be had. The guns are sighted from this station, and fired by the pointer, who touches an electric button when the sights are on the target. The sighting is not done along the gun, as the rear of the piece is nearly twice as large as the port through which the long steel tube projects, and it is only through the narrow slits in the hood that a glimpse of the outer world can be had. The sights are telescopic, and objects 1,000 yards distant are brought within a visual range of 100 yards.

By the navy regulations, an officer is stationed as gun pointer, because as a rule one can be selected who has good eyesight, who is well instructed, is accustomed to the firing of heavy guns, and who has the qualities of coolness and discretion necessary to such position, for, as the framer of the regulations observes, the gun pointer of a powerful turret really has one of the most responsible posts in the ship. But, if to be the opinion of the Captain that one of the enlisted men possesses the necessary qualities in greater perfection than any of the available officers, he is authorized to place the man as gun pointer in the turret.

Other weapons of offense which the Indiana carries are her six torpedo tubes. Four are in broadside, one is in the stern, and the other in the bow. The torpedoes are of the Whitehead pattern. An impulse charge of four ounces of powder throws them from the tube, and immediately upon striking the water their propeller, operated by compressed air, sends them through the water at a thirty-mile-an-hour speed. They can be set to run at any depth, and on contact with the target explode a charge of 100 pounds of gun cotton, equal in explosive energy to 600 pounds of gunpowder.

Four of the new Colt automatic machine guns will be added to the ship's armament during her stay in the yard. These guns are similar to the Maxim guns. They fire 400 rounds a minute. The operator sights the piece and presses a button. The automatic mechanism does the rest, and a continuous rain of missiles is kept up until the button is released.

The four search lights of the battleship are mounted in a novel way. They are in an exposed position, for their very nature precludes any possibility of giving them suitable protection. In the older ships the search light was so arranged that the operator had to stand directly behind the big bull's eye, and was consequently a shining mark for sharpshooters and small-arm fire.

In the Indiana the search lights are so arranged that they can be operated from stations securely situated behind the armored sides, and twenty-five or thirty feet away from the light itself.

Francis Wilson's Season.

A. L. Canby, manager for Francis Wilson, is here, arranging for the appearance of his star at the Harlem Opera House next week, which will close his season. Mr. Canby says that Wilson's season has been a very satisfactory one, considering the hard times. Mr. Wilson has a new production in view for his next season, which will open at Abbey's Theatre next fall. The opera is a French work, the book of which has been translated and adapted by Harry B. Smith, and the music has been overhauled by Mr. Englander. The manager and the comedian are now looking for a name for the opera.

Monet's Cathedral Pictures.

The American Art Association will continue in its galleries, South Madison Square, the exhibition of the pictures of Rouen Cathedral, painted by Claude Monet, already referred to in THE NEW-YORK TIMES as having been seen before and as being of much artistic value and interest. They will continue on view for ten days and are sure to find many admirers and create much discussion, and certainly their advent again on the walls is a distinct gain to the intelligent amateurs of this city.

Brooklyn Oratorio Club Concert.

The third concert of the season by the Oratorio Club of Brooklyn will be given at the Academy of Music May 5. Mme. Clementine De Vere-Sapio and Heinrich Meyn will assist the club. "Vexilla Regis" will be sung for the first time, and it will be Mme. De Vere-Sapio's first public appearance in Brooklyn since returning from her successful London engagement. The usual orchestra of forty pieces, selected from the Philharmonic and New-York Symphony Societies, will also assist.

Training School Graduation.

The graduation exercises of the Training School for Teachers took place last evening in the Ryerson Street school, Brooklyn. Henry W. Maxwell and Nicholas M. Butler delivered addresses. Surrogate Abbott presented the diplomas. There were eighty-seven graduates.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Shakespeare Club of New-York City commemorated the birthday of the poet last evening by giving an elaborate reception at the Marlborough. The guests were received by Frederick George Smedley, the President of the club; Mrs. Frederick George Smedley, Mrs. John De Witt Warner, Miss Lilian Mills, and John Kyle. There were recitations, music, and song, the entertainers being Miss Mulford, Dr. W. Davenport, T. Francis Bohan, Miss Lilian Mills, Miss Douglas, Miss Milne, Miss Viva Commins, Miss Ross, and Frederick Barkhurst. Supper followed the entertainment. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. F. Loveland, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Mrs. Bery, Mrs. Lepper, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Appleton Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. William B. Davenport, Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, Mrs. Henrietta Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie J. Tompkins, Miss Parker, Miss Smedley, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sackett, Mrs. Commius, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson, Mr. Annerman, John De Witt Warner, James W. Warner, Mrs. Gray, the Misses Young, Mr. Winship, Miss White, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Treat, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and Dr. Singleton.

—Arrangements have been completed for the second annual bicycle tea for the benefit of Burnham Industrial Farm. The tea will be given at Claremont on May 2. It is proposed to make it strictly informal, and the women will not be expected to deck themselves out in gorgeous Spring gowns, as they did last year, but in bicycle costumes. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, and a few other well-known women will look after the flower and candy booth on the lawn, while Mrs. George Burd, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Harry McVickar, and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., and others will see that all visitors patronize the chocolate, bouillon, and lemonade tables. Mrs. Park, who has the affair in charge, will preside at the tea booth, assisted by Miss Webb and Miss Isabel Neilson. A meeting was held yesterday at Mrs. Park's house, in Madison Avenue, by a number of young men who will act as ushers. Among them were Oliver Harriman, Jr., Charles E. Pellew, J. G. Phelps Stokes, and Gordon Fellows.

—The "apple-blossom tea" given yesterday afternoon by the Misses Ely of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street for the benefit of the endowment fund for Mount Holyoke College, was largely attended. Mme. Calvé received the guests. Among those present were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. H. A. Post, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Isaacs, Gen. and Mrs. Viele, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Miss Masters, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Miller, F. A. Bristol, Benjamin Davies, St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Harrison, Mrs. Berwind, Mrs. Sheldon, and Mrs. J. C. Parsons. Several hundred dollars was raised for the fund.

—The Thursday Evening Dancing Class, which was organized by Miss Mabel Sutton, gave its last dance of the season last evening at the Ellerslie, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. There was a large attendance. The patronesses were Mrs. George H. Sutton, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. George W. Wupperman, Mrs. F. Hasbrouck, and Mrs. C. J. C. Taylor.

—Among the weddings next week will be those of Miss Emily Lorillard Morris and R. Horace Gallatin in Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, and of Miss Lilla Thorne and James B. Taylor in St. Bartholomew's Church on Wednesday. Mrs. Fordham Morris gave a luncheon party yesterday in honor of her daughter at the Morris residence, 45 East Thirtieth Street, and Mr. Gallatin gave his farewell bachelor dinner last evening at the Calumet Club.

—After a visit to the circus to-morrow night, the West Side Amusement Club will take supper at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street. Covers will be laid for sixty persons.

—The Drawing Room Club held its last reception for the season at Sherry's last night. The main dining hall was tastefully decorated. Wallace Bruce recited his poem entitled "From the Land if Burns to the Yosemite," and Miss Faulkner gave an imitation of an American reading French. Among those present were Mr. and Miss Lyons, Mrs. Esther Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sterne, Miss Higbee, Smith Ely, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. C. V. De Forest, Mr. Olarovsky, the Russian Consul General to the United States, and Mrs. Olarovsky.

PAVEY-PAGE BILL APPROVED.

Mayor Strong's Reasons for Accepting Reform School Measure.

Mayor Strong gave his approval to the Pavey-Page Compromise School bill yesterday. He announced his determination a few minutes after he had a conference with President Maclay of the Board of Education and School Commissioner Strauss, both of whom are opposed to the bill.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer called on the Mayor during the day and urged him to approve the bill. After he had sent the bill to Albany with his approval, the Mayor gave out the following memorandum:

The so-called Compromise bill has been returned to the Legislature with the acceptance of the Mayor for the following among other reasons, viz.:

1. It is the outgrowth, although a compromise, of a bill that originated with the Board of Education, and has been signed by a majority of the Committee of Seventy, which committee originated and largely contributed to the discussion of reform in our school system.

2. It divides the city into school districts, and while it provides that the number of districts shall not be less than fifteen permits an increase in the number of such districts according as the Board of Education shall determine that conditions demand such increase. The bill requires the Mayor to appoint five Inspectors in each school district, and it may prove wise to make some of these selections from among the present Trustees.

3. The bill creates in substance a plan of civil service preferment, enabling the Superintendent of Schools thoroughly to examine candidates for promotion, which work will thus be done by trained educators more likely to select competent teachers, and yet in no way interfere with the present Principals and teachers, and should insure none but thoroughly qualified persons being selected to instruct our school children. The Superintendent of Instruction recommends the names of teachers and Principals for appointment, and they are then actually appointed by a majority vote of the Board of Education.

4. The responsibility and increase of power thus conferred upon the Board of Education will, in my judgment, insure additional discipline in the general management of our schools, and accomplish more prompt action in the correction of abuses that may have gradually crept into the management of our schools through the Boards of Trustees.

5. The concentration of authority makes it possible to locate at once the responsibility for any mismanagement in the school system, and to make it impossible to shirk such responsibility, and thus enable public sentiment to make itself felt directly in case of any dereliction in school management.

5. Any added expense that may be incurred through a change in the law remains where it should, with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, responsible in the first instance for the expenditure of the city's money.

Aside from the memorandum the Mayor had nothing further to say about the measure which he had approved.

John Mackin Breaking Down.

John Mackin, who was convicted Wednesday of the murder of his wife, shows signs of breaking down in the Hudson County (N. J.) jail. He weeps and appears nervous. He told Constable Kaiser that the jury had acted without giving the evidence due consideration. He will be sentenced May 2 to be hanged, the penalty for murder in the first degree in New-Jersey.

Carver B. Cline's Benefit.

At the testimonial to Carver B. Cline, at Koster & Bial's, on Sunday night, two important features will be the only appearance in America of R. E. Knowles, the American comedian who has been a great attraction in the London music halls for the last two years, and the exhibition of Thomas A. Edison's invention, the vitascope. The advance sale of seats and boxes is very encouraging.

SAYS THE VIOLIN IS HIS

JOHN J. ELLER IDENTIFIES THE ALLEGED BOTT STRADIVARIUS.

He Says It Was Made By Nicola Early in This Century—He Lost It, and is Suing to Recover It—A Letter Showing His Willingness to Accept $450, Half what was Paid Mr. Flechter, in Settlement—Disputes Between the Lawyers

The trial of Victor S. Flechter, who is charged with receiving a Stradivarius violin, stolen from the late Prof. Jean Joseph Bott, two years ago, was resumed yesterday in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, before Recorder Goff.

There was nothing of special interest in the proceedings until Mr. Palmer, counsel for the defendant, remarked that the affidavits procured in the District Attorney's office were false.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne sprung to his feet, pale with anger, and shouted:

I object to the language of Mr. Palmer, and declare that his insinuations are false and slanderous. He practically accused me yesterday of forgery in the first degree, and said he could prove it. Now I ask him to submit his affidavits to this court before the trial is over.

Mr. Palmer smiled sarcastically, and replied that the District Attorney knew he was treading on delicate ground.

The Recorder calmed the lawyers, and then a violin was handed to Barney Sinsheimer, who was on the witness stand as a violin expert. He said it was marked "Stradivarius, Anno Domini 1726."

John T. Eller, a dealer in and collector of violins, was the next witness, and his testimony caused a sensation in court. He identified the instrument as being his own property. He bought it, he said, from Charles Palm in 1891, and later he left it in the studio of Prof. Perotti, in Twenty-third Street. He next saw it in Mr. Flechter's store, and he has begun a civil suit to recover it. Mr. Flechter told him he bought it from Perotti, but Perotti had no authority to sell it. Mr. Eller said he had not seen Perotti since he left the violin in his studio, and has not received one cent from him for the violin. He pointed out a pen scratch and other marks by which he recognized the instrument as his property.

Mr. Eller said that the violin was made by Nicola, a Frenchman, early in the present century. The Stradivarius label was not on the violin when he left it with Perotti.

"I propose to remove the belly of this instrument," he said, "and show that the brand 'Nicola' has been removed and the Stradivarius label placed over it."

Mr. Osborne objected, on the ground that it was not then necessary to make the examination, but that later on he might give his consent.

Mr. Palmer became angry, made some arguments, and said that he would not be run by a person representing the District Attorney's office.

"Now, stop!" said the Recorder.

"You tell me to stop in the middle of my objections" said Mr. Palmer.

"I do," said the Recorder, "on these grounds." The Recorder then stated the legal points, and added that there was too much of a disposition evinced by counsel on both sides to indulge in personalities.

Mr. Palmer took exceptions to all of the Court's rulings. "I also except to your telling me to stop in the middle of my argument," he said.

Mr. Osborne then asked the witness if he was in Chicago on March 23. The witness said he was, and Mr. Osborne asked him to produce a letter which he had written to Peter Cook as attorney.

Mr. Palmer objected, and the Court sustained the objection.

Peter Cook was then called to the witness stand. He said he was Mr. Eller's lawyer, and had received a letter from him.

Mr. Osborne asked him to produce the letter, and he objected on the ground that the communication was a privileged one from a client. The Court upheld him.

Mr. Cook was asked to produce a letter from the defendant to him. The defense offered no objection, and the letter was produced.

In the letter the defendant stated that he was surprised that Eller was continuing the civil suit, as he (Flechter) knew that Eller had no intention of pushing it to an end.

Mr. Eller again was recalled. He testified that no part of the violin was a Stradivarius.

On cross-examination, he said Mr. Flechter told him he bought the violin and a viola for $50. He had heard that Mr. Ross paid Mr. Flechter $950 for the instrument. He insisted that he would prosecute his civil suit. When Mr. Osborne asked some technical questions, Mr. Eller closed one answer with the remark: "I know what I am talking about. I am an expert, and you know nothing about it."

Peter Cook again took the stand and produced the letter written by Mr. Eller on March 23. The letter read in part as follows:

I have been expecting Flechter's lawyer to settle with you. He got $500 for the violin, and Mr. Meyer arranged with myself for half, $450, and have been expecting a settlement on that ground long ago. I have assisted Mr. Palmer, his able counsel, to the best of my ability, and have covered Mr. Flechter's surroundings of faking the violin to a Strad.

Mr. Eller, after a great deal of cross-examination, admitted that he was willing to accept $450 from Flechter to settle if his lawyer, Mr. Cook, was satisfied.

"And yet you have sued Flechter for only $150 on your own complaint?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"That is so," said Mr. Eller.

"Were you in love with that violin you saw in the police court?"

"I was in love with it then, but not now."

"How much were you in love with it?"

Mr. Palmer jumped up and objected. "The affection of the witness for wood has nothing to do with the case," he said.

The Court sustained the objection.

The next witness was Charles Palm of Washington Heights. He said he was Professor of Music at the Sacred Heart Convent. The violin was handed to him and he identified it as an instrument he bought from August Gemunder ten or twelve years ago. He sold it to Mr. Eller on Sept. 10, 1891, for $100.

The trial will be continued to-day and a night session will be held.

MRS. LONSDALE SCARED THE THIEF.

His Partner Had Robbed Her House—Burglars in Bayonne.

The house of J. F. Lonsdale of 623 Avenue E, Bayonne, was entered by burglars Wednesday night. One hundred dollars in cash and a gold watch were taken.

Mrs. Lonsdale awoke at 1 o'clock and looked out of the front window. A man was standing in front of the house. When he saw Mrs. Lonsdale he whistled and ran away. Mrs. Lonsdale then heard a man run from the house.

The police were notified and Detective Griffen arrested a stranger on Thirty-ninth Street. The man gave his name as Harris Dowd, but would give no address. Mrs. Lonsdale identified him as the man she saw in front of her house.

There have been a number of robberies in the city recently. The house of Edward T. Reichelom, 900 West Thirty-fourth Street, was entered Monday night and jewelry and silverware valued at $350 taken. The house of Benjamin Richards at 89 Thirty-third Street was entered the same night and clothing was taken.

Good Government Club of the Host.

The Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District entertained its friends last night at the Sherman Square Hotel, Western Boulevard, with addresses and a supper. It is the intention of the club to hold similar gatherings monthly throughout the year. The speakers last night were Simon Sterne and Jacob A. Riis. George Haven Putnam presided. Mr. Sterne spoke on the relation of Good Government Clubs to legislative reform. Mr. Riis said that the longer he lived the more optimistic he became, and he declared: "To a right-minded person defeat is only an invitation to kick harder next time."

Trial of Train Robber Hildreth.

ROME, N. Y., April 23.—Little progress has been made in the trial of the boy train robber Hildreth, who is charged with being concerned in the wrecking of a New-York Central train last Fall. But nine jurors have been selected, and it seems probable that it will be necessary to summon another panel before the jury shall be completed.

You're apt to associate us only with good clothing for men, young men, or very large boys.

For little fellows, 3 to 8 years, we're equally as well prepared.

Sailor blouses, with long or short trousers.

"Guernsey"—an Eton like jacket, sailor collar, open-in-the-back vest; can be worn with shirt waist, if you don't like vest.

Double-breasted coat, with deep sailor collar.

Single-breasted coat, plain front, pleated back.

Norfolks and others; washable and unwashable.

Look at the tailoring—as well done as for men.

Look at the embroidery—your own fingers could not do better.

ROGERS PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Samuel H. Campbell was yesterday appointed assistant cashier of the Merchants' National Bank. He had formerly been with the Fifth Avenue Bank, which has a reputation for graduating its employes into important positions. Among those who had their training there are James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank; Vice President William H. Porter and Cashier John T. Mills, Jr., of the Chase National Bank, John Sage, assistant cashier of the Bank of America; John I. Cole, assistant cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank; H. H. Swazey, assistant cashier of the National Union Bank, and C. F. Bevins, Assistant National Bank Examiner.

—The Grant Banquet Association will hold its annual banquet on the evening of April 27 at the Waldorf. The speakers will be Col. D. B. Henderson, J. C. Burrows of Michigan, Postmaster General Wilson, and Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania. The souvenir this year will be a fac simile in bronze of Gen. Grant's headquarters at City Point. A few tickets not yet disposed of can be obtained on application to George H. Taylor, the Secretary, 29 Broadway.

—Nicola Toranto, who is supposed to have been a leader of the Mafia, and who was convicted of being the chief of a band of Italian counterfeiters of United States money, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Brown, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, in the General Post Office Building, to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in Clinton State Prison.

—Bishop Potter having abolished the office of Port Chaplaincy, of which Dr. Drum was the incumbent until recently, when he resigned on account of ill health, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has offered to fill the vacated post, and George Burgess Burns of that order has been chosen to represent the brotherhood on Ellis Island.

—Johnston's Electrical and Street Railway Directory for 1896, just published, gives complete and exhaustive information on these subjects. In its compilation both care and an entire regard for accuracy have been exercised. The scope of the directory includes the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Central and South America.

—The total number of immigrants held on Ellis Island last night was 775. Of these 469 have been definitely barred and will be sent back on board ships that brought them here. The others have been held for further examination. The boards of special inquiry will investigate their cases to-day.

—Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order establishing on May 1 a sub-station of the Post Office for general mail business at 2,036 Madison Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

—Forty candidates underwent the examination yesterday for Inspectors of Meters and Water Consumption.

Brooklyn.

—Martin Schulz, twenty-six years old, of 66 South Second Street, while suffering from pneumonia, got out of bed yesterday morning and upset a lamp, igniting his clothing. He then jumped out of a second-story window. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from burns on his arms, chest, and back, and contusion of his back.

—Edward and S. J. McKeever have filed notices of appeal to the Appellate Court, from the decision of Justice Osborne of the Supreme Court, denying them a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel City Works Commissioner Willis to award them the contract for removing ashes and cleaning the streets.

—Seth L. Keeney, Robinson Gill, and Rufus Resseguie, Directors of the defunct Commercial Bank, have filed notices in the Appellate Court of appeal from the order confirming the report of Referee Ketcham, directing the beginning of suits against the Directors for an accounting.

—Roman Schanchinski was held for the Grand Jury by Justice Goetting yesterday. Mrs. Mary Wolnoski of 68 North Eighth Street, with whom he boarded, charged him with stealing a bag containing $520, which she had been five years saving.

—Patrolman Robert Connors of the Richard Street Precinct, who shot himself in the head a week ago, with suicidal intent, died at the Long Island College Hospital yesterday.

—Mayor Wurster has approved the legislative bill making the term of office of District Attorney Backus four years, and giving him power to appoint stenographers and detectives.

—Patrolman Joseph Kerwin of the Amity Street Precinct died at his home, 505 Hicks Street, yesterday. He was thirty-six years old. He had been ill for two years.

—The Charities Commissioners yesterday appointed Peter Lanahan investigator of applicants for admission to the almshouse and hospital, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

—Speaker Fish of the Assembly will be Judge Aspinall's guest at dinner at the Brooklyn Club Saturday.

—Gen. C. T. Christensen sailed for Hamburg on the steamship Augusta Victoria yesterday.

Long Island.

—In the Queens County Surrogate's Court, in Jamaica, yesterday, the will of Julia M. De Forest of Cold Spring Harbor, widow of Henry G. De Forest, was proved. After making bequests of two funds of $5,000 each and $2,000 to her daughter, Julia Brasher, and giving $5,000 to her niece, Harriet Cairns, Mrs. De Forest left the remainder of her estate, amounting to $850,000, to her children—Robert, Lockwood, Julia B., all of New-York, and Henry W. of Cold Spring Harbor.

—Raphael O. Thiry, thirty-seven years old, son of ex-School Commissioner John H. Thiry of Long Island City, was yesterday committed to await an examination as to his sanity by Justice Ingram. John H. Thiry told the Court his son had been persecuting him, and that he did not believe him of sound mind. While Thiry's examination was going on he fell asleep, and it was with difficulty that he was awakened.

—Information was received in Sayville yesterday from Middletown that Charles W. Hawkins, a Justice of the Peace of Lake Grove, had died in the insane asylum. Justice Hawkins was a prominent Republican. He was a candidate for the nomination for the Assembly. He did not get the nomination, whereupon he became despondent, and finally lost his mind. He was sixty years old.

—Mrs. Lewis Kansky of Bohemia, while going down stairs Tuesday night with a lighted lamp in her hand, stumbled. The lamp fell to the floor and exploded. The burning oil set the house on fire. Mrs. Kansky screamed for her husband, who aroused the sleeping children and got them safely out of the house. The house was a total loss. The loss is $2,500.

—Theron L. Smith, C. Melville Smith, and Livingston Smith, all of Smithtown, Commissioners to determine whether a highway is necessary between Patchogue and Port Jefferson, held a meeting in Patchogue yesterday. Most of the men who appeared were in favor of the highway, and the Commissioners, it is understood, will report in favor of it.

—A white frost did considerable damage to fruit trees and early vegetables on Long Island Wednesday night. Peach and cherry trees that were just beginning to bloom had their buds blasted, and may be worthless. The frost was especially apparent in the vicinity of Lynbrook, Smithtown Branch, and Bay Shore.

—Mary Callahan, thirty-five years old, Wednesday gave birth to a child on Thompson Avenue, Woodside. The child died from exposure. The woman said her husband lived in Bridgeport, and that she was on her way to meet him.

—The house of Charles D. Morse, a New-York millionaire, situated in Islip, was entered by thieves Wednesday night. They secured a quantity of liquors, brandies, and cigars.

Yonkers.

—A creditable exhibition of the work of pupils in water colors and drawing was given yesterday afternoon and evening in the High School Building. The works were offered for sale. The proceeds will be used to purchase pictures and statuary for the drawing room.

—School No. 3 had its annual visitors' day yesterday. There was regular class work, followed by brief assembly exercises. From the children's contributions the nucleus of a school library has been formed.

—County Clerk Crumb was at the City Clerk's office last evening for the purpose of preparing and filing the petitions of persons declaring their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States.

—The tenth recital of the pupils of the Yonkers College of Music was given last evening in Music Hall. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—Mrs. H. R. Carrow and Mrs. Mary J. Bewley of Smyrna, Del., and Mrs. Thomas L. Carrow of Newark, N. J., have been visiting Mrs. John W. Oliver.

—District Deputy Grand Master M. D. Getty paid an official visit to Nepperhan Masonic Lodge last evening. Mr. Getty is a Past Master of the lodge.

—George Fitzsimmons has been appointed a clerk in the Yonkers Post Office.

—Palisade Lodge of Odd Fellows gave an entertainment Wednesday evening.

Westchester County.

—At the Democratic city primaries of Mount Vernon, held Wednesday evening, the following nominations were made: First Ward—Supervisor, William J. Collins, Sr.; Alderman, William C. Many. Second Ward—Supervisor, Edward Martens; Alderman, Albert F. Gescheldt; Third Ward—Supervisor, John Emmeluth; Alderman, William Bantz; Fourth Ward—Alderman, William D. Grant; Fifth Ward—Supervisor, William H. Ferris; Alderman, John Wood, Jr. Delegates were lected to the City Convention, to be held at the Opera House May 2.

—Harry Kugler, veterinary surgeon of Port Chester, died yesterday at his home, in Westchester Avenue. His death was due, it is supposed, to blood poisoning contracted while treating a horse, through a cut on his hand.

—A reception will be given Monday evening in the parlors of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, to the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, pastor of the church, who recently succeeded the Rev. Dr. Giffin.

—Putnam Steamer and Hose Company of Port Chester will open a fair Monday evening. The fair will continue all the week. The proceeds will be applied toward paying the debt incurred in purchasing a new steamer.

New-Rochelle.

—The last meeting of the season of the Progressive Euchre Club was held on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Pierre Hall, Clinton Place. The first prize was won by Miss Katharine Schoonmaker, the second by Miss Agnes Stephenson, and the third by Miss Gertrude Conklin. The visitors' prizes were won by Mrs. Stavey and Miss Marie Cushing.

—A reception will be tendered the Shakespeare Club this afternoon by Mrs. William Pitt in honor of Shakespeare's birthday. The members of the club will bring souvenirs of Shakespeare's home, photographs of the dramatist, and other things of interest pertaining to his life and works.

—John Kendrick Bangs's play, "The Bicyclers," was read yesterday at the gymnasium. Those who took part were Mrs. John Habberton, Miss Habberton, Miss Edith Stavey, Mrs. Henry Bezer, Mrs. W. Scott, Miss Fleitz, and Mrs. Vulte.

—An athletic exhibition will be given at the gymnasium on May 2, preceding the final basket ball game of the Spring between the New-Rochelle Association team and the Mount Vernon Young Men's Christian Association team.

—Local bicycle dealers say that the demand for wheels in New-Rochelle is greater than ever before.

—A literary and musical "Thursday morning" will be held at the gymnasium next week.

Friday
April 24-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

FURTHER TEST OF RIFLES

WINCHESTER PATTERN EXAMINED IN THE BROOKLYN ARMORY.

Points Sustained by the Arm Under the Severe Ordeal—Strength, Endurance, Accuracy, and Some of the Other Requisites Under Investigation—Description of the Piece in the Hands of the Commissioners—Date for the Range Tests.

The testing of rifles at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, was continued yesterday by the State Board of Examiners for the selection of an improved arm for the National Guard. The Winchester rifle was the arm inspected, and it was put through the course prescribed by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin without injury to the piece.

The impression prevalent among those who have witnessed the tests is that the selection will fall either upon the Savage rifle, which was the first tested, or the Winchester, with a percentage in favor of the Savage, as this possesses certain features the Winchester does not, and which will give to it certain additional favorable marks. Thus, while for accuracy, strength, appearance, rapid action, &c., they may be considered equal, the Savage takes six cartridges to five which can be fed to the Winchester; the Savage can be used as a single-loader while the magazine is full, the single charge being direct to the breech, while in the Winchester the extra cartridge must be fed to the magazine, and from it fed to the breech. Single loading direct to the breech can be done only when the magazine is empty.

In the present tests, the points on which marks will be given are safety, strength, certainty, simplicity, rapid action, handiness, perfection as a single loader, ease in filling cartridge magazine or replacing magazine, indicator showing cartridges in magazine, and appearance of the arm.

The Winchester rifle submitted yesterday was of the sporting pattern of 1895, provided with the military forestock. It is a remarkably handsome piece, and light, weighing but 8½ pounds, and represents the best workmanship of a perfectly equipped shop in finish and material. The confidence of its exhibitor in its strength and endurance was manifested in the test of defective cartridges, when the company's expert fired from the shoulder instead of from a rack with a lanyard, as had been done with the other arms.

The gun has a bolt action, moved by a lever that is underneath the stock, moving the bolt back and forth and serving to lift a locking brace that comes up in the rear of the bolt. It is a hammer gun, differing from the Savage in that respect, and the hammer is raised by the pushing back of the bolt, the gun being cocked thereby when the breech is opened for loading and remaining so. The special feature is that the lever makes a locking brace up and down behind the breech bolt. The barrel, which is enlarged in thickness at the breech, is of nickel steel, containing 4½ per cent. nickel.

Regulation army cartridges were used yesterday, containing thirty-nine grains of Dupont smokeless powder, which gave more smoke than any powder yet used. The initial velocity given by this charge is 2,020 feet, or the same as was given by thirty-six grains of the Wetteren, used in the Savage, and the Troysdorf, used in the Burton rifle. The bullet was the regulation 220-grain steel-jacketed.

All the Commissioners, Messrs. Shaw, Bliss and Thurston were present yesterday; and there was, besides, quite a delegation of Thirteenth Regiment men, including Inspector of Rifle Practice J. A. H. Dressel, Capt. J. T. Jennings, Lieut. Austin, Private W. T. Crane, assistant to the Board; Corporal Patterson Armorer James McNevin and, late in the afternoon, Col. Watson. There were also present Joseph B. Alley of Brooklyn, E. H. Risley and Arthur W. Savage of the Savage Repeating Arms Company, Col. Addis of the Winchester Company, and the company's expert, Ferdinand Van Dyke, who manipulated the weapons in the tests for the exhibitor.

The tests for general accuracy and safety, consisting of 30 shots in a 200-yard range, 15 by the exhibitor and 15 by the board's expert, Private Crane, scored 51 and 64. The test of magazine manipulation, involving the same number of shots, gave scores of 63 and 53.

The disassembling and assembling which followed revealed a fine piece of breech mechanism, but it was said to be 65 pieces as compared with 33 in the Savage. The exact number of pieces in all the competing rifles will be ascertained and recorded in to-day's tests.

Miscellaneous tests of manipulation and a general examination of the board disclosed a jamming of the cartridge forced forward from the magazine toward the breach.

The endurance test calling for the firing of 400 continuous rounds failed to leave a mark on the gun, and was highly satisfactory, the times for each 50 shots of the 400 being taken as follows. First, 4 minutes 30 seconds; second, 4 minutes; third, 5 minutes; fourth, 4 minutes 30 seconds; fifth, 3 minutes 45 seconds; sixth, 4 minutes; seventh, 3 minutes 45 seconds, and eighth, 2 minutes 35 seconds. The last was 10 seconds better time than has been made in any of the preceding tests. The total, 32 minutes and 5 seconds, is behind both the Savage and the Briggs-Kneeland, however, the Savage's total being 26 minutes 15 seconds, and the Briggs-Kneeland's 29 minutes 18 seconds.

The trying sand tests were also gone through without causing a hitch in the use of the rifle.

For the tests of excessive charges Troysdorf powder was used, three shells being loaded with forty grains. The gun was this time fired with a lanyard in a vault under the armory. It suffered no injury whatever.

The board will to-day have the Savage, Briggs-Kneeland, and Winchester rifles, the three thus far tested, before it for comparison, and will require that they be disassembled and the parts and number of parts or pieces compared and the question of complexity determined. The Blake gun will be tested to-morrow, and that will probably complete the armory tests.

Tests for accuracy, rapidity with accuracy, and long-range shooting, which have been deferred to be made at Creedmoor, will, under the present programme of the board, take place a week from Monday. For these tests Troysdorf powder supplied by the board will be used.

DOES NOT FAVOR INTERMARRIAGE.

Miss Levi Urges Hebrews to Wed Only Those of Their Own Faith.

Miss Annie Josephine Levi read a paper on "Intermarriage" before the New-York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, which met yesterday afternoon in the vestry rooms of the Temple Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. The meeting was well attended, and the paper attracted much attention.

"It is with alarm," she said, "that I notice many of our ranks seeking life partners from among the Gentiles. To the latter the feeling of assimilation does not, cannot mean the same as to us. It is because of our minority in the world that we should be careful to keep close together. Mixed marriages are never happy, except when both the parties are equally indifferent to religion.

"It is not so much the clashing of two souls as the lack of that indefinable something that separates them. Then the stern lesson of consequences must also be taken into consideration, for there is sure to be discord when the religious training of the children comes to be considered.

"It has been ordained that for the welfare of Israel, its religion should keep apart from other religions. I believe in every religious sect worshipping as it pleases, but let each keep within its own pale, tolerant and unaggressive.

"Why should we, for instance, change our Hebraic-sounding names—an honorable heritage handed down to us—to sell our birthright for the paltry mess of pottage to be found in fashionable hotels and Christian circles? A Christian gentleman will always be ready to grasp the hand of a loyal Jew. Let us be content to live up to our convictions, and let our neighbors follow theirs. Our mission is to guard the priceless inheritance of our religion, while never refusing light to those who appeal to us to lead the way, yet seeking not other torches to illumine our home altars. As a gifted Jewess has aptly written: 'Those whom God has put asunder, let no man join together.'"

Mrs. Simon Borg read an interesting paper on "A Practical View of Philanthropy." She said that in charity and philanthropy personal interest and personal service were necessary in order to strengthen what already exists, and to amalgamate forces with one end in view.

Mrs. Alexander Kohut, President of the New-York Section, announced that the biennial convention of the National Council would be held in this city in November. The council, though less than two years in existence, has branches in forty cities in the United States, with a membership of over 3,500. The New-York Section has over 400 members.

PLAYS AND STAGE RECORDS.

Sale of the First Edition of Dryden's "Conquest of Granada."

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were Mrs. Behn's "Plays, Histories, and Novels, with Life and Memoirs," six volumes, London, 1871, $7.80; Joseph N. Ireland's "Records of the New-York Stage, from 1750 to 1800," four volumes, New-York, 1866, extra illustrated, with 216 portraits, photographs, &c., $43; John Dryden's works, with notes and a life by Walter Scott, portrait, eighteen volumes, Edinburgh, 1822-93, $13.50; Dryden's "The Conquest of Granada by the Spaniards," in two parts, 1672, first edition, complete, with the essay "Of Heroique Playes," and the "Defense of the Epilogue," which Lowndes says was cancelled, and is very rare, $7.75.

Capt. Basil Hall's "South America," "North America," "Patch Work," "Schloss Hanfeld," "Fragments of Voyages," and "Loo Choo," twenty-one volumes, Edinburgh, 1825-41, $9.45; Philip G. Hamerton's "The Graphic Arts," fifty-four illustrations, uncut, parchment, New-York, 1882, $18.50; "The Works of Alexander Hamilton," edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, portrait, nine volumes, No. 304 of 500, New-York and London, 1885, $103.50; "Poems," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, uncut, London, 1846, presentation copy, with the author's autograph, of the first London edition, containing some poems first printed in collected form in this edition, $8.25; "Horatii Opera," illustrations by Gravelot, Birminghamiae, Typis J. Baskerville, 1770, fine specimen of the Baskerville Press, $5.75.

Bernard Hubley's "History of the American Revolution, Vol. I., very rare, Northumberland, Penn., 1805, $15.50; International Scientific Series, sixteen volumes, $12.80; J. P. Lange's Commentaries on Genesis, Kings, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, and Minor Phophets, five volumes, $7.75; Lange's "Commentary on the New Testament," ten volumes, $16.25.

Lecky's "England in the XVIIIth Century," eight volumes, New-York, 1887, $10.40, and Markland's "Pteryplegia; or, the Art of Shooting-Flying: a Poem," third edition, text inlaid and illustrated with seventy-six plates, plain and colored, $6.25.

Westchester Teachers Institute.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 23.—At the sessions of the Westchester County Teachers Institute to-day Miss Florence B. Hines lectured on drawing, Dr. Thomas B. Stowell of the Potsdam Normal School lectured on "Apperception," "High School Physiology," and "Philosophy of School Discipline," and Conductor Bugbee lectured on "Inductive Teaching," "Fractions Division," and "Discipline." The evening lecture was by Dr. Stowell, on "Venice." It was handsomely illustrated. The institute will close to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS AT SEA

THE NEW BATTLESHIP MAKES A PRELIMINARY TRIAL TRIP.

She Gives Unusual Satisfaction to Her Builders, and Only Two-fifths of the Course Was Steamed Over—A Heavy Swell Encountered on the Outward Passage—The Vessel Expected to Do Better than the Indiana.

BOSTON, April 23.—The battleship Massachusetts was given a preliminary run by the builders over the official course to-day. The trial was so satisfactory that only two-fifths of the distance was steamed over. The ship was speeded for a little less than two hours, and in that time she averaged 15.59 knots an hour, which is .59 of a knot above her contract speed. If the vessel carries out the expectations raised by her performance to-day she should make a full sixteen knots on her official trial Saturday, and earn her builders a bonus of $100,000.

It was as perfect a Spring morning as the sun ever rose upon as the Massachusetts headed down the bay for the open sea, but there was a heavy swell rolling in from the ocean. This swell soon made itself apparent to those aboard the ship. Several sailors were forward securing the anchor. The Massachusetts poked her nose into a roller and a small sea broke over the bows. This was followed an instant afterward by a torrent of white-crested foaming water, which swept the men at work along the deck like nine pins. All but one of them escaped with a good drenching, but the sailor was thrown against an anchor fluke and his leg was badly cut.

The vessel plunged continually under water. Two sailors were sent forward to cover the forward ventilators with tarpaulins, as the lower deck was being flooded out. While they were tying the canvas around the ventilators a particularly big sea came over the bow. As the wall of water came at them both men hung on for their lives. The sea lifted them from their feet and swung them into the air. Both had a good grip, one on a ventilator and the other on a backstay, and both held on, but as the sea dropped them back on the deck one of the men was dashed with such force upon the planks that his ankle was sprained. It was necessary to bring the vessel broadside to the surge before the ventilators could be secured.

After the Massachusetts got out to sea the swell was not so heavy, but, nevertheless, the surge was big enough to materially reduce the speed of the ship. Despite the heavy swell the Massachusetts hardly rolled at sea, and proved that she is an excellent gun platform.

After the ship got to sea, forced draught was put on, and she was speeded up the course. When the third buoy, 12 2-5 knots from the starting buoy, was passed, Edwin S. Cramp was so well pleased with the vessel's performance that he ordered her put about, and the return run to the first buoy was made.

Between the first and second buoys the ship made 14.42 knots; between the second and third, 16.21 knots, and on the return between the third and second cans she did 15.90 knots, and between the second and first 15.83 knots, which gave her an average for both ways of 15.59 knots.

The engines during the run worked splendidly. Their average revolutions were 125 and the maximum was 129. The slip of the screw was 22 per cent.

The Government had no supervision over to-day's trial, and but one or two members of the Trial Board were aboard.

Lewis Nixon, who designed the Indiana and Massachusetts, was much pleased with to-day's trial. He said the Massachusetts had done to-day about as well as the Indiana did on her preliminary trip, but that he expected the new ship to make a much better showing than her sister vessel did on her official trip.

PRISONER JUMPS FROM A CAR.

A Constable Who Followed Him Found Him with a Broken Leg.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—Martin Doyle, forty years old, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury to-day by Justice O'Reilly of South Orange on the charge of assault and battery on Elizabeth Edward of South Orange. Doyle was taken from South Orange to be brought to the County Jail here, and while on the way he managed to slip the handcuffs from his hand.

Constable Trenchard had him in custody, and when a trolley car was at South Orange Avenue and Camden Street he jumped off. Constable Trenchard is over sixty years old, but when he saw his prisoner jump from the car he followed. Doyle and Trenchard both fell in the street and rolled over and over.

Doyle's left leg was broken, and he had to be removed to jail in the ambulance. The constable was badly shaken up, but appeared satisfied at the failure of his prisoner to get away.

Cottage Arrivals at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 23.—Harper Pennington, the well-known artist of New-York, to-day rented the cottage on Everett Street of Lieut. William McCarthy Little, United States Navy, for the season. Miss Rosa Grosvenor arrived for the season to-day. Mr. and Mrs. James B. M. Grosvenor of New-York are her guests. Other arrivals at the cottages to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, David H. King, Jr., of New-York, G. M. Hutton of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Wheelright of Boston.

THE ALLEGED PARTNER OF HOLMES.

Howe in Philadelphia Trying to Have an Indictment Quashed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Jephtha Howe, the St. Louis lawyer who, with H. H. Holmes, was indicted for conspiracy at the time of the discovery of the fraud against the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, is in town for the purpose of having the indictment abandoned by the authorities. Howe arrived in Philadelphia almost simultaneously with Mrs. Pietzel, for the murder of whose husband Holmes is to be hanged May 7. Mrs. Pietzel came to this city in answer to a summons from her attorney, Thomas A. Fahy. Howe is the lawyer who is said to have represented Mrs. Pietzel at the time the ten-thousand-dollar policy on Pietzel's life was collected.

Since the conviction of Holmes, there has been some speculation as to what disposition would be made of the Howe case. The lawyer has been under $2,000 bail. It is known that he came here for the express purpose of having the case against him dropped. It is probable that his counsel will go into court within a day or two and ask to have the case nolle prossed. It is said that District Attorney Graham is willing to compromise the case. H. H. Holmes and Marian Hedgepeth are the two principal witnesses in the case. As one is to be hanged next month, and the other is serving a twenty-five-year sentence for train robbery, neither would make a good witness.

Mrs. Pietzel came here in response to a letter written by her attorney, Thomas A. Fahy, who desired her presence in this city during his efforts to have the proper restitution made to his client.

"I wrote to Mrs. Pietzel," said Mr. Fahy, "to come to Philadelphia. One of the objects of having her in this city is to aid in endeavoring to secure from Holmes as much of the money that he took from Mrs. Pietzel on the bogus promissory note as we can get. Another reason was to recover from Lawyer Howe the money that he secured from her.

"Mrs. Pietzel will remain in this city for a number of days, during which time we expect to have the matter settled."

Coroner Hiram Castor of Indianapolis, who was sent for by Lawyer S. P. Rotan, will start for this city Saturday, and will visit Holmes's attorney Monday. What his trip means, or what connection it has with the case of Holmes, cannot be learned.

CHICAGO BUCKET-SHOP CASE.

Distinction Between Partners in the Kennett, Hopkins & Co. Trouble.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Judge Windes this morning decided the famous Kennett, Hopkins & Co. petition for a mandamus to compel the Chicago Board of Trade Directors to restore the firm to its former membership. The court declined to issue a mandamus as to Francis J. Kennett, but granted one to J. F. Harris, Kennett's former partner.

Harris and Kennett are the members of the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co., who were suspended from the Board of Trade last December, under charges of being connected with the bucket-shop business. Each of them filed a petition for a writ of mandamus, alleging that the charges against them had not been substantiated by evidence, and asking the court to compel the Directors of the board to reinstate them.

In the case of Harris, Judge Windes held that the trial before the Directors was not fairly conducted; that to Harris was not given the right to be confronted by the witnesses against him and to cross-examine them, and that he must therefore be restored to membership in the board. The cases will be appealed to the Supreme Court, although no order was entered to-day, beyond that of sustaining the demurrer in Kennett's case and overruling it in the case of Harris.

CHILDREN'S HOME INVESTIGATION.

Physicians Approve Superintendent Pierce's Methods.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 23.—The investigation of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children and of the charges of cruelty against Superintendent Pierce was continued to-day.

Half a dozen witnesses were examined, but no new facts were brought out.

The Rev. John Parker of Mount Kisco testified that he had visited the home when it was in Pleasantville and he thought Superintendent Pierce model in managing children, and they all seemed to like him.

Mr. George Miles, a former inmate of the home, said she saw Mary Lockwood's hair cut irregularly as a mode of punishment, and had also seen scars on the person of Theresa See.

Dr. Edward P. Swift and Dr. Dringsley, who had attended patients in the home, thought the punishments inflicted were all right, and that the cat-o'-nine-tails was a harmless instrument, incapable of doing any injury to the children.

The investigation was adjourned until May 21.

The Jewish Sabbath Recognized.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—Judge Remington of the Municipal Court this morning handed down a decision recognizing the Jewish Sabbath. A man named Martin secured an attachment against the stock of David Goldstein's store, to secure an indebtedness. The attachment was made returnable Saturday, but Goldstein's attorney asked for a dismissal because it was on Saturday, the Jewish day of worship. The Judge holds that the grounds taken by Goldstein were legal.

Dr. Moore's Trial Interrupted.

NASHUA, N. H., April 23.—The trial of Dr. J. C. Moore for alleged overissue of the stock of The Manchester Union was brought to a sudden close to-day because of articles published in The Nashua Telegraph that had a tendency, both sides admitted, to prejudice the jury. A new jury will be drawn next Wednesday.

TO REMOVE POE'S COTTAGE

OPPONENTS OF THE PLAN HEARD BY MAYOR STRONG.

He Says, However, that He Will Approve the Bill and that the Only Way to Preserve the House Is to Place It in Poets' Park—What Was Said Against This Change to Widen the King's Bridge Road—Some of Those Favoring the Project.

Edgar Allan Poe's cottage was the subject of much oratory in Mayor Strong's office yesterday. A bill has been passed by the Legislature providing for the removal of the cottage from its present site, One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and King's Bridge Road, 82 feet to the west to the proposed Poets' Park, which it is suggested the city shall establish.

The proposition to remove the cottage arose because it is necessary to widen King's Bridge Road from 60 to 100 feet, adding 20 feet to each side of the present street. Poe's cottage now stands within the twenty-foot limit on the east side of the street, and the improvement projected would cut the house in two.

Several men and women, members of the American Authors' Society and the Poe Memorial Association, were present to oppose the bill, and to ask the Mayor not to sign it. They desired that the city buy the Poe cottage and eight acres of the adjoining property, at an expense of about $250,000, and so retain the hill at that point, which commands a view of the Bronx Valley.

Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the Authors' Society, led the delegation in opposition to the bill. The delegation also included Thomas B. Connery, Dr. William G. Oppenheim, Col. Thomas W. Higginson, Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston, Mrs. Fay Pierce, Miss Almon-Hensley, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Greeley, Mrs. Charles B. Todd, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mrs. K. T. Woods.

Gen. Wilson said that National pride and patriotism prompted the retention of the poet's cottage where it now stands. He introduced Mr. Connery, who referred to the tendency of the age as to the destruction of historic places. He said the bill, which would necessitate the removal of the cottage, was a hasty and infamous piece of legislation. He asked the Mayor to disapprove it.

Mrs. Pierce told of the present condition of the Poe cottage. She said the property is now owned by Dr. Chauvet, and he recently rented it, and the lessee undertook to put a sign on it, which read "Poe's Laundry," painted under a wooden raven. Dr. Chauvet protested and refunded the advance rent payment, and turned the tenant out. Mrs. Pierce read a letter from State Senator Stranahan, in which the Senator said if he had known of the real object of the bill he would have opposed it. Mrs. Pierce also read praises of Poe from Senators Sherman, Hoar, and Lodge, Rudyard Kipling, the Rev. Dr. Ramsford, Theodore Roosevelt, Cardinal Gibbons, and Chauncey M. Depew. All advocated the preservation of the poet's home.

Mrs. Pierce said the motive for widening King's Bridge Road was because trolley and elevated roads wanted it. She suggested that the city could make the road 80 feet wide, or, if not, take the required 40 feet from the west side of the roadway.

"Give us," said Mrs. Pierce, "our true poets' park. New-York, the greatest and richest city in the Western Hemisphere, can well afford this tribute to literature."

Mrs. Almon-Hensley, Mrs. Walworth, and Mrs. Alexander urged the Mayor not to approve of a bill that would make the removal of the cottage necessary. Mrs. Greeley said that Scotland had its Burns home, England revered Shakespeare, and London was proud of its Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey. New-York, she said, should have its Poets' Park.

Park Commissioner McMillan defended the bill, and said it should be approved. He said, if the bill was vetoed, the Board of Incumbrances would with eighteen months pull the cottage down and scatter it to the four winds. He said the only way to protect the cottage is to remove it to the Poets' Park.

Appleton Morgan said the New-York Shakespeare Society had been at work for eleven months to secure the passage of the Poets' Park bill. The cottage would be removed near to the "old apple tree, under whose shading branches Poe wrote 'The Bells.'"

Mrs. Pierce said Mr. Morgan was a "traitor to our cause," and the story about writing "The Bells" under the apple tree was a pleasant little fiction invented for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hilton Browne, W. J. Duggett of the Corporation Counsel's office, and A. B. Gunn, all spoke in favor of the bill.

After all the talk, Mayor Strong said he would approve of the bill, and added that the best way to preserve the cottage is to move it to Poets' Park.

A Portrait of William G. Dominick.

A life-size portrait by John W. Alexander of the late William Gayer Dominick was presented to the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club last night by a few ex-members of Company I of the regiment. Ex-Capt. E. G. Arthur made the presentation speech, and spoke of the faithful service of Mr. Dominick as a First Lieutenant of Company I and his loyalty to the regiment and devotion to the Veteran Association and the Veteran Club. Frederick A. Goodwin of the Governing Committee accepted the portrait on behalf of the club. Mr. Alexander, who is now living in Paris, was selected to paint the portrait by a committee composed of ex-Capt. Arthur, James Thorne Harper, Gerald N. Stanton, and Frank M. Kelley.

PRINCETON'S ORATORS NAMED.

The Students Who Will Speak in June on the Commencement Stage.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 23.—The Academic Faculty to-day announced the successful competitors for the commencement appointments from the present senior class to speak on the commencement stage in June. The Latin salutatory, the highest honor usually conferred at Princeton, was captured by Frederick William Loetscher of Dubuque, Iowa. The English salutatory, the second highest honor, was conferred upon Albert Howe Lybyer of Brazil, Ind. Edward Strong Worcester of Burlington, Vt., was appointed valedictorian of the class. Other commencement orators will be William Arnot Mather of New-York City, John James Moment of Orono, Ontario, and John Moore Trout of Bridgeton, Del. The complete list of honorary appointments is withheld until after the results of the final examinations are known.

The commencement speakers announced by the Faculty are the Lynde debaters and the junior orators. The following have been selected for the Lynde debate: Edward William Hamilton of New-York City, Frederick William Loetscher of Dubuque, Iowa; Robert McNutt McElroy of Lee's Summit, Mo.; William F. Doty of Washington, D. C.; Alexander Nelson Easton of Summit, N. J., and Albert Howe Lybyer of Brazil, Ind.

For the annual junior oratorical contest, which will take place during commencement, the following appointments were made: John Henry Keener of Harrisburg, Penn.; Arthur William Leonard of Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank Montgomery Wood, Jr., of Fargo, N. D.; Charles Gorman Richards of Pittston, Penn.; Frank Bertine Cowan of Hobart, N. Y.; Wilfred McIlvaine Post of Beyroot, Syria; Henry Ford Stockwell of Hammonton, N. J., and Edward Cameron Thompson of Goshen, N. Y.

WIFE MURDERERS EXECUTED.

Herrmann and Pustalka Met Death Calmly in Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., April 23.—Louis P. Herrmann and Charles Pustalka, the New-York wife murderers, were put to death in Sing Sing Prison shortly before noon to-day. Both men met their fate calmly.

Before going to the death chamber Herrmann told Prison Chaplain Wells that he had been unjustly convicted of murder. He thought he should have been allowed to plead guilty to a charge of manslaughter, as he killed his wife in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Warden Sage and his assistants escorted both men from their cells to the death chamber. Herrmann was accompanied by the prison chaplain and Pustalka by three Catholic priests.

A current of 1,800 volts was applied twice to each man, after which they were pronounced dead.

The autopsies showed that death was instantaneous in both cases, and that the men were asphyxiated, the death centre being in the lungs. There were some adhesions and ruptures of blood vessels in the brain.

Both bodies were turned over to friends for burial.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR A WOMAN.

An Eighteen-Year-Old Hero Killed by a Train at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 23.—Charles Fisher, eighteen years old, of Frackville, was killed last night while saving a young woman from death on the Reading Railroad. Fisher, in company with Miss Williams of Gilberton and two male companions, was walking on the Reading Railroad. The party stepped from in front of an engine to the other track and in front of another locomotive.

The party saw their danger, and Fisher's two companions jumped safely aside. Miss Williams was but a few feet from the engine when Fisher pushed her safely off the track, at the cost of his own life. He was ground to death under the wheels of the engine.

MAY COST BROOKLYN $1,000,000.

Mayor Gleason to Approve the Newtown Creek Sewage Bill.

Mayor Gleason and the Common Council of Long Island City will this evening give a hearing on the bill passed by the Legislature to prevent emptying sewage into Newtown Creek.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday telephoned Mayor Gleason, asking what action he intended to take on the bill.

Mayor Gleason replied that he thought it would be a good thing for Long Island City, and he would do all in his power to have it become a law.

Mayor Wurster said it would compel Brooklyn to spend $1,000,000 to build a new sewage system, as sewage from the Greenpoint section is emptied into Newtown Creek.

Arctic Explorations Described.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The recent revival of interest in arctic explorations, through the unfounded Nansen rumors, has caused the Naval Hydrographic Office to issue, under the direction of Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, Chief Hydrographer, a carefully prepared map of the arctic regions, with the tracks of search parties and the progress of discovery compiled from the latest information. The tracks of seventy-six expeditions are given, beginning with that of Sir John Franklin in 1845, and ending with Peary's in 1895. Nansen's route in 1888 is also given. The routes taken in forty-eight explorations of the arctic coasts are likewise marked. These include all such explorations from Obtzuin, a Russian, in 1734, to Peary in 1892.

CORTRIGHT IN COMMAND

CHIEF OF POLICE CONLIN IS GOING TO EUROPE.

The Inspector Will Be in Control for Fifty Days, with All the Powers of Chief—A Straight Course, Barring the Unexpected and the Excise Law—Not Worrying About Differences That Exist Among the Commissioners.

Inspector Moses W. Cortright, the only officer of rank between Captain and Chief in the Police Department, was on Wednesday afternoon detailed to the command of the force by Chief Conlin, who thereupon began his furlough of fifty days.

"Yes, I am in harness," said Mr. Cortright to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "The Chief has left things in good shape, and, barring the unexpected and the excise law, I have a

Inspector Moses W. Cortright.
Will Be in Command of the Police Force While Chief Conlin Is on Furlough.

straight course, and I hope to do as well as Chief Conlin has done.

"As to my status, I am told and believe that I possess all the powers of the Chief of the department. I have not yet concerned myself about my powers. I have not even ordered a transfer or made an assignment to duty.

"About my casting vote and the Commissioners? Well, when I come to that bridge I'll cross it. To tell the truth, I do not believe that there will be an opportunity for me to consider the policy of stepping in to settle any differences there may or will exist among the Commissioners as to promotions.

"The Raines law is going to give me enough to keep me out of idleness. I have Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion before me, and all the commanders of precincts are now coming here for me to talk to them. In regard to 'fake' hotels, I shall be precise to the point of telling them that where there is doubt that a 'hotel' is bona fide to collect evidence and submit it to the District Attorney. I cannot at present undertake to define what a 'hotel' guest is."

Inspector Cortright's inspection district was by Chief Conlin merged into that of Acting Inspector John Harley, who will command the two districts until further orders.

Chief Conlin will to-morrow start for Europe with his family on La Gascogne of the French Line. He will be back in time to rest a few days at his country home, at Centre Moriches.

THE LABOR MEN DID NOT APPEAR.

Their Complaints to the Grand Jury Against the Traction Company.

District Attorney Fellows and a member of a committee representing the Central Labor Union presented to the Grand Jury yesterday morning the complaints of employes of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

The complainants hope to secure the indictment of officials of the company for violation of the ten-hour law, and also for manslaughter, several persons having been killed by the Lexington Avenue line. The complaints were taken up at an extra session held in the afternoon, but when the Grand Jury sent out for representatives of the Central Labor Union none could be found in the building, after waiting for some time the jury adjourned for the day.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company was present in the District Attorney's office with his counsel, Elihu Root and Francis L. Wellman, expecting to appear before the jury after the labor men had been heard. But as they did not appear he had nothing to say.

The World's Banknote Systems.

The Sound Currency Committee has issued a pamphlet by L. Carroll Root, entitled "The World's Banknote Systems." It contains concise and accurate descriptions of the systems of bank currrency now in use by more than thirty different countries, and it is considered by the committee to be the most useful pamphlet it has issued this year. Copies can be obtained by sending 5 cents to the Reform Club, at 52 William Street, this city.

"The Superintendent's Example."

. . . By Opie Read.

[Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson, and Bacheller.]

SYNOPSIS.

The express office of a small Kentucky town is robbed of $5,000. The safe is found blown open, and the agent is found with a bruise on his head. The company suspects him, and he is arrested. The Superintendent of the company, desiring to make an example of the agent, employs a detective, the narrator of the story, who is put in the agent's cell, in the guise of a criminal, to elicit a confession. They become acquainted, and the detective is impressed with the agent's pleasing personality. Nevertheless, the detective persists in his plan, and one night makes a pretended confession of his own crime, a robbery. The agent seems about to tell his story, when daylight intervenes.

PART III.

During all that day we talked in closest sympathy, but I was afraid to remind him of his resolve to confess. Nor did he refer to it; indeed, at noontime, when sunlight fell int. the cell, he flipped a joke at our condition, but I knew that this was broad-day banter and that the ghost would return at night.

That afternoon his sister came from Louisville. On a chair, brought for her by the jailer's wife, she sat inside the cell, and, looking at her, I could have fancied that she was a part of the noon hour. She wept at first, but she grew cheerful when I assured her that her brother would prove his innocence.

"Oh, I know that," she said; "but think of what a shame it is to keep him shut up here so long. And you haven't done anything, either, have you? I don't see what makes people so mean."

She remained with us until evening, and the light was surely gone when she went away, and the hours were slow and long before the candle was put above the door. But the old fellow came with it after a stretched-out season. "Boys," he said, filling the window with his face, "I've a little piece of news for you. The Grand Jury met to-day, and court will be in session before the week's out, and consequently you'll have a hearin' pretty soon. But don't git skeered, for the foreman of the jury is a hoss doctor, and the Judge owns a livery stable. This might not seem to make any difference, but it do, for I want to tell you that a feller that knows how to handle a hoss knows how to handle a man.

"Well, I must leave you now," he continued. "Pardon me for not spendin' more time with you, but they keep me on the rush these days."

He was gone at last. Haines was pacing the floor. Would he wait for the death of the candle? I said nothing, but sat on my bunk waiting.

"The candle burns longer than usual to-night," he said. He was waiting for the darkness.

"Yes; for it seems to know that we are sleepy, and it wants to tantalize us."

"I'm not sleepy," he replied, quickly. He sat down. I said nothing. "I'm not sleepy—I can't sleep until I have told you something. I'm going to throw off all reserve and talk to you as I would to myself. My father is cashier of a bank. He is one of the most lovable of men, but he is weak, always itching to better his condition in life, living in the midst of money, daily noting its power, counting the wealth of other men. In such an atmosphere it was but natural that he should feel the clamp placed upon him by a moderate income. He had a brother, much older than himself, and this brother was slowly dying. The brother had money, say $10,000, and it had been given out that the larger part of this money was to fall to my father. But the brother continued to linger, though his hour was surely near. Just after hearing, one day, that his brother could not survive another night, my father saw a grand opportunity to invest $5,000. The return would be quick. He would use the bank's money, and even should the investment fail, he could soon replace the amount from his brother's estate. The investment was made—and lost—and the brother grew better. In despair father came to see me. I thought of mother and sister when I told him that I would risk everything to save him. In the express office during the tobacco season there was constantly a large amount of money in the company's safe. I would take $5,000 and wait for the brother to die. Well, I took that amount, and father was saved. But the brother continued to improve. And it was drawing near the time when I might expect a call from the company's inspector. I had no means of raising the money—I was not inventive, so I was forced to resort to an old trick. I blew open the safe and knocked myself senseless with an iron bar. There was money scattered all about the room when the town officer and the night watchman rushed in, and the supposition was that the robbers were too much frightened to gather it up; and when an investigation was made it was discovered that but $5,000 was missing. And the day after I was arrested, the brother died. Father came heart-broken to see me the day you were put in here, and his plan was to buy off

"I Assured Her that Her Brother Would Proye His Innocence."

the express company, but I urged him not to attempt it, knowing that they would rather send a man to the penitentiary than to compromise for twice that amount of money. But we were agreed on one point, that no matter what was done with me the money should be mysteriously returned. Father and yourself are the only ones that know the truth. Mother and sister will always believe me innocent. I have one strong hope," he went on after a short pause, "I don't think that the doctor who examined me is overscrupulous, and, if worked skillfully, I think that we might buy him. You see I am determined to take every advantage a thief's shrewdness can suggest. I may deserve to go to the penitentiary, but I am not enough of a Christian to suffer willingly. There, the candle's gone."

I lay down to think. I had won my fight and my reward was sure.

"What do you think of it all?" he asked when I had thought that he must be asleep.

"A sad case," I answered, pitying his frailty. The son had inherited the weakness of the father."

"And do you think that if we buy the doctor they can convict me? The fact is, I did hit myself a terrific blow."

"They will if they can," I answered.

"I know that. Good night," he added, "I think I can sleep now."

Long before day I was up and dressed, with a few words scribbled to the Superintendent, asking to be released at once; and when the fat jailer came, I gave him the note.

During the day we talked of books, though with a lessened interest on my part.

"You don't appear to be well," he said. "Brooding has worn my spirits away," I answered.

"But you shouldn't lose hope. Something tells me that before long we shall be together, free and happy, ready to serve man because we have violated his laws. We will go out West where generosity gilds a fault, and live a buoyant life. And now, even if we are condemned, let us promise to join each other after our time is served. Will you promise that?"

"Yes."

"Give me your hand."

We shook hands, and he walked up and down the cell, with a smile parting his lips.

"I think more of you than any fellow I ever met, Dick. In fact, you are the only real companion I have ever known. You stimulate my mind—make me feel that I can do good in the world. I hope they won't separate us—hope that if they send us to prison they will send us together. It is awful to be companionless. Dick, you don't look well. You mustn't get ill, but if you do I'll nurse you—they mustn't take you out of here."

The fat jailer appeared. "I have a piece of news," he said. "The doctor has been

"No!" Haines Cried, Grasping My Arm.

called out of town for a few days, and the Grand Jury will skip your case, Haines, until he comes back. So you'll have a few days more of rest. Saw the foreman of the Grand Jury, Haines, and I told him to treat you like a blooded hoss, and if he can make up his mind to do that you are all right. But I haven't got such good news for you," he added, speaking to me; and Haines wheeled about and looked at him.

"What about me?" I asked.

"Well, they are going to take you over into Gasper County."

"No!" Haines cried, grasping my arm.

"That's the orders," said the jailer. "I told them that they

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

IRREGULARITY IN SYMPATHY WITH A SHARP BREAK IN TOBACCO.

London Still Uneasy over Venezuelan Matters, but Is Not Pressing Its Stocks for Sale—Probability of an Early Adjournment of Congress—Pronounced Strength in the Grangers—Notable Buying of the Vanderbilts and Investment Issues.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Strength was the feature of the market until the afternoon, when a break of 5 points in American Tobacco caused hesitation in the whole list. The excuse given for the decline in Tobacco was the probability that the payment of the scrip dividend recently declared would be enjoined by the courts. Such an argument was, of course, absurd, but it served the purpose of the manipulators. Tobacco stock is now selling ex the dividend of about 14 per cent., and should the courts declare against its payment the stock should be worth just that much more.

The most encouraging piece of news of the day was a dispatch from Washington to the effect that the Republicans had agreed in caucus on an early adjournment of Congress—possibly not later than May 18. London is still uneasy over the dispatch sent from this side to The London Times, intimating that the Venezuelan matter was in a dangerous condition. While there has been no official announcement on the subject, well-informed people say that considerable progress has been made toward a settlement, and that there is no danger of further complications. This is the opinion of the large majority of intelligent people, but, nevertheless, the suggestion of the correspondent has revived apprehension in the foreign mind, and has checked the buying of our securities by European investors. At the same time they are not sellers, but seem contented to hold what they have and await events.

The strength of the Granger stocks was pronounced, and they yielded but slightly during the weakness caused by the break in Tobacco. There was particularly good buying of Burlington, Rock Island, and St. Paul, and Northwestern was absorbed quietly by investors, who appreciate the splendid prospect before the company. The Vanderbilt issues have also shown great activity and strength, and the purchases in this group of high-priced stocks is regarded as significant of general improvement in the not distant future. Upward movements invariably begin with good buying of high-priced issues, the lower-priced and more speculative stocks following when the course of the market has been thoroughly established.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½@6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $99,672,585; balances, $6,359,291; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $464,939.

Money on call in London, ¼@1¼ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 11-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,901,899
Exports for same period	16,097,424
Net imports	$2,804,475
Net exports to date, 1895	16,255,635
Net exports to date, 1894	11,462,020
Net exports to date, 1893	42,128,820

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, and $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—Se discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Baltimore Belt 1st..1½	Nor. Pac. 3d c.....1¼
Col. Mid. 1st.....1½	N. P. C. Tr. Notes..1
L. & N. unif. g. 4s..1½	P. S. & L. E. 1st..1
Minn. & St. L. 5s..1	St. L. & S. F. 2d
N. Y. S. & W. gen..1	Class A.....1
Nor. Pac. 1st c.....1⅜	St.Ls. & S. F. gen. 6s.1¾
Nor. Pac. 1st r.....1⅜	U. S. Cord. 1st t. r.2¼
Nor. Pac. 2d c.....1⅜	

DECLINED.

St. L. & S. F. con. 6s.....2½	D., S. S. & A. 5s.....2½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The sales were $3,800 fours 1907, registered, at 109@108¾, and $2,000 fours 1925, registered, at 117¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	.....
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109
4s, c., 1907	109½	110
4s, r., 1925	117½	117¾
4s, c., 1925	118½	118¾
5s, r., 1904	112½	112¾
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	329	New-York	234
Chatham	300	New-York County	600
City	500	Ninth National	112
Commerce	203	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
Continental	130	Pacific	180
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	268
Fourth National	180	Phenix	109
Gallatin National	290	Republic	147
Hanover	312	Seaboard National	167
Imp. & Traders'	535	Shoe & Leather	95
Irving	137½	Southern National	100
Lincoln National	680	State of New-York	108
Manhattan	207	Third National	105
Market & Fulton	200	Tradesmen's	95
Mechanics'	189	United States Nat.	175
Merchants'	134	West Side	275
National Union	105	Western National	110
New-Amsterdam	190		

There were sales of 25 shares of Third National at 105½ and 9 Western National at 110.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were weak in the London market. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅞, to 99½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 53⅝; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 60¾c; St. Paul, ⅝, to 80; Reading, ⅜, to 6¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 41¾; New-York Central ¼, to 100⅛, and Union Pacific, ¼, to 9⅝. Erie sold at 15⅝, and Atchison at 17⅛. British consols declined ⅝, to 112¼, for both money and the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £424,826 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.89 per cent., is now 60.06 per cent., against a decline from 68.10 per cent. to 67.55 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

LONDON, April 23—4:30 P. M.—Money, ¼@⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 15c for the account. Spanish 4s, 62¼.

PARIS, April 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows and increase of 6,125,000f in gold and a decrease of 1,100,000f in silver.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	15	15	15	15		14⅝	15	200
American Cotton Oil pf	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	58⅜	+ ⅜	58	58¼	1,200
*American Sugar Refineries	126⅛	126⅜	124⅝	125		124	125¼	32,200
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103½	103½	103⅜	103½		103¼	103½	440
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	94½	94½	94½	94½		94	97	10
American Tobacco	74⅜	74⅜	69⅝	70⅝	—4	70⅜	70½	29,785
American Tobacco pf	97⅛	97⅛	97¼	97¼	—1⅝	97	99	195
Ann Arbor pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	—1½	25½	26½	105
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	—⅜	16¼	16⅜	4,896
Atch., T. & S. F. pf	25⅜	25⅜	25½	25½		25⅜	25⅝	2,204
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½		⅜	⅝	100
Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	17	17	—⅛	16¾	17½	400
Brooklyn R. T.	24⅜	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅛	25	25¼	2,685
Canada Southern	51⅜	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅜	51	51½	656
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜	18	18¼	4,995
Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158		154	160	10
Chicago Gas	69¾	69⅞	69	69	— ⅜	69	69¼	4,573
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	81⅞	82¼	81	82	+ ⅜	82	82⅛	21,985
Chicago & Northwestern	106	106⅝	105⅞	106¼	+ ½	106⅛	106¾	4,465
C., M. & St. Paul	78½	78⅝	78	78¼	— ⅛	78⅛	78⅜	16,257
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127	127	127	127	— ⅛	126⅞	127¼	193
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72¾	73⅝	72½	72⅝		72¾	73	9,710
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	35½	35½	35	35¼	— ½	35	35¼	720
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	85½	85½	85¼	85¼		84	85	50
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	54	54	54	54		53	54½	100
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼	1¼	2¼	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31⅜	32	31⅜	31¾	+ ¾	31½	32	1,000
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛	2	2¾	100
Columbus H. V. & Toledo	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼	17¾	18	120
Consolidated Gas Company	161¾	163	161¾	162½	— ¾	162	162¾	1,430
Delaware & Hudson	128⅝	128⅝	127¾	127¾		128	128½	77
Del., Lack. & Western	150½	150½	150½	150½		160	161	10
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49¼	49⅜	49¼	49¾	+ ¾	49	49¼	1,125
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	20⅝	20⅝	20	20⅛		20	20⅜	23,155
Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝		15¼	15⅝	50
Erie 1st pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜		40	41	67
Flint & Pere Marquette	14	14¼	14	14½	— ⅜	14½	15¼	400
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½	+ ⅛	40½	41	200
General Electric	38	38	37	37⅜	— ½	37½	37¾	2,700
Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼	9½	9¾	150
Iowa Central pf	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ 1	37⅜	38¼	420
Keokuk & Des Moines	2	2	2	2		2½	4	36
Lachlede Gas	28¾	28½	28	28	— ½	28½	29	1,200
Lake Erie & Western pf	73½	73½	73	73	— ¼	72¾	73¾	245
Lake Shore	150½	150½	150	150	— ½	149¾	150	627
Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	— ⅜	52⅜	52½	3,942
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9½	9	9⅝	+ ⅝	9¼	9½	700
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜		21	22	100
Manhattan Con	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	— ½	109¼	109¾	1,366
Manhattan Transit	105¾	106	105½	106	+1	105½	106	400
Michigan Central	97	97⅜	97	97⅜	+1⅜	97½	98	300
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅜	52½	53½	160
Minnesota Iron	71	71	71	71		70¾	71	30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜	12¼	12⅝	690
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛	28⅝	28¾	1,600
Missouri Pacific	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝		20	20⅝	13,385
Morris & Essex	163½	163⅝	163⅜	163⅝		163	164½	7
*National Lead Company	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅝	27⅝	28	400
National Starch pf	50	50	50	50		52	55	10
New-Jersey Central	108¾	109¼	108½	109	— ½	108⅞	109	1,710
New-York Central	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜		98¾	98¾	862
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	14½	14½	14½	14½		14	14⅝	100
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	34	34	34	34	— ⅛	33¾	34½	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛	8¾	9	400
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25	+1	24½	25	2,460
Norfolk & Western pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛	4¼	4¾	743
North American	6¼	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛	5⅝	6	600
Northern Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½				6,508
Northern Pacific t. r.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½		1½	1¾	280
Northern Pacific pf	12	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅜			1,525
Northern Pacific pf. t. r.	12	12⅜	12	12¼		12	12¼	1,533
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛	15	15¼	450
Pacific Mail	28½	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛	28	28¼	1,271
Phila. & Reading 1st in. paid	13¼	13¼	12½	12⅝	— ⅜	12¼	12⅝	6,090
P., C., C. & St. Louis	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛	17⅝	17¾	550
Pullman Palace Car Company	163	163	163	163	+3	162½	165	162
Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛	1⅞	2	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜		11½	12	70
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	42⅞	42¾	42¾	+ ⅝	42½	43¼	1,425
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124	124	124	124		123½	125	40
Southern Pacific	20	20½	20	20¼	+ ¼	20	21	909
Southern Railway	10	10	9¾	9¾	+ ¼	9¾	9⅞	905
Southern Railway pf	32¼	32¼	31½	31	+ ⅝	31½	31⅝	2,015
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31⅝	31⅝	31	31⅜		31⅜	31⅝	1,635
Texas Pacific	8¾	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛	8⅜	8⅞	500
Union Pacific t. r.	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜	8⅞	9	9,755
United States Cordage t. r.	5½	5½	5	5½	+ ½	5½	5⅝	2,300
United States Cordage pf. t. r.	10	11	10	10⅝	+ ⅝	10½	11	1,395
United States Cordage gtd. t. r.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½	20¼	21	1,365
United States Express	45	45	45	45	+1¼	43	48	300
*United States Leather	9	9¼	9	9⅛		8⅞	9¼	35
United States Leather pf	62	64⅛	61⅝	63	+1⅝	63	63½	2,440
United States Rubber	27	27	27	27	— ½	26½	27	22,505
United States Rubber pf	86½	89½	86½	86½	+ ⅛	86	87½	150
Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅝	—	7⅜	7½	875
Wabash pf	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜	19	19¼	2,085
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	87⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— ½	86⅝	87	4,795
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛		10⅞	11	5,535
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37½	38	37½	38	+ ¾	36	38¼	200
Wisconsin Central	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜				100
Total sales								279,779

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	10,000	71¼	71¼	71¼	10,000
Atch. Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co Certfs, 1st Instalment paid	15,000	27	26¾	26¾	28,000
Atch. Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs	1,000	78¼	78¼	78¼	1,000
Atch. Top & S Fé Gen 4s	55,000	80¾	80¾	80¾	5,000
Adjustment 4s	1,000	80¾	80¾	80¾	3,500
	20,000	80¾	80¾	80¾	15,000
	7,000	80¾	80¾	80¾	14,000
	3,000	80¾	80¾	80¾	2,500
	10,000	46¾	46¾	46¾	1,000
	5,000	46¾	46¾	46¾	15,000
	10,000	46¾	46¾	46¾	5,000
	5,000	46¾	46¾	46¾	2,500
	1,000	46	46	46	1,000
	15,000	46¼	46¼	46¼	15,000
	5,000	46¼	46¼	46¼	6,000
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	5,000	92½	92½	92½	5,000
Baltimore & O 5s 1885-1925	4,000	90¼	90¼	90¼	4,000
B'way & 7th Av 1st Con 5s	1,000	115	115	115	1,000
	1,000	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Bur, C Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s	1,000	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	30,000	110¼	110¼	110¼	30,000
	20,000	110¾	110¾	110¾	20,000
	5,000	111	111	111	5,000
Ches & O Gen 4½s	10,000	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	10,000
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Con 4s	2,000	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
Chic, Bur & N 5s	1,000	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Neb Ext 4s	1,000	91¼	91¼	91¼	1,000
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	9,000	102	102	102	9,000
Chicago & Erie 1st	1,000	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	10,000	48½	48½	48½	10,000
	5,000	48¼	48¼	48¼	5,000
	1,000	48½	48½	48½	1,000
	5,000	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	5,000
Chic, R. I. & P Ext 5s	7,000	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	7,000
	1,000	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1,000
	1,000	104	104	104	1,000
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co Certfs	5,000	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	5,000
	3,000	24¼	24¼	24¼	3,000
	4,000	24½	24½	24½	4,000
	12,000	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	12,000
	14,000	23¼	23¼	23¼	14,000
	1,000	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	1,000
Colorado Mid 1st Trust Receipts	7,000	77	77	77	7,000
Col. H Val & Tol 5s	4,000	85	85	85	4,000
Denv. & Rio G 4s	5,000	90	90	90	5,000
Detroit Gas Co 5s	12,000	77	77	77	12,000
	5,000	77¾	77¾	77¾	5,000
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	7,000	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	7,000
Dul, S Shore & A 5s	1,000	95	95	95	1,000
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	5,000	100½	100½	100½	5,000
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	1,000	95	95	95	1,000
Erie 1st Con Gold 7s	7,000	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	7,000
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s	4,000	67	67	67	4,000
Han & St Jo Cons 6s	6,000	117½	117½	117½	6,000
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	10,000	71	71	71	10,000
Int & Gt N 3d Mtge	1,000	24½	24½	24½	1,000
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s	2,000	96½	96½	96½	2,000
	6,000	97	97	97	6,000
Kans City & Pac 1st	1,000	74	74	74	1,000
Keokuk & D M 1st Small Bonds	100	102	102	102	100
Knoxv'e & Ohio 1st	1,000	114	114	114	1,000
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	10,000	95	95	95	10,000
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	3,000	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	3,000
Louisville & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s	3,000	117½	117½	117½	3,000
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	5,000	79½	79½	79½	5,000
Lo & Nashv Cons 5s	5,000	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	5,000
Lo, N A & Chic G M 6s	5,000	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	5,000
	5,000	74½	74½	74½	5,000
Mich Cen Con 7s	19,000	118¾	118¾	118¾	19,000
Mil & No 1st 1913 Consolidated	5,000	118	118	118	5,000
Mil & St Paul 1st, Iowa & Minn Div	8,000	120¾	120¾	120¾	8,000
Mil & St Paul G M 4s Series A	4,000	95½	95½	95½	4,000
M & St Paul 7 3-10	1,000	126¼	126¼	126¼	1,000
Minn & St L Con 5s	6,000	102¼	102¼	102¼	6,000
	3,000	102¼	102¼	102¼	3,000
	5,000	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
	10,000	102½	102½	102½	10,000
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	1,000	83	83	83	1,000
	5,000	80	80	80	5,000
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	15,000	59¾	59¾	59¾	15,000
	5,000	60	60	60	5,000
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	2,000	65	65	65	2,000
Mo Pac 1st Cons	3,000	94	94	94	3,000
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	10,000	66¼	66¼	66¼	10,000
N Y Cent Ext 4s	1,000	103¼	103¼	103¼	1,000
N Y Cent Deb 5s, Registered	5,000	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	7,000	103¼	103¼	103¼	7,000
	19,000	103¼	103¼	103¼	19,000
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certfs Small Bonds	1,000	132	132	132	1,000
N Y, Sus & W'n G M 5s	1,000	69	69	69	1,000
	4,000	69½	69½	69½	4,000
	11,000	70	70	70	11,000
Nor Pac 1st 6s	11,000	116½	116½	116½	11,000
Nor Pac 1st 6s	3,000	117¼	117¼	117¼	3,000
	4,000s3	117	117	117	4,000s3
	2,000	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	2,000
	17,000	117	117	117	17,000
	2,000	117¼	117¼	117¼	2,000
	5,000	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	5,000
	15,000	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	15,000
Nor Pac 2d Coup	5,000	114½	114½	114½	5,000
	9,000	114¾	114¾	114¾	9,000
	65,000	115	115	115	65,000
	2,000	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	2,000
Tr Co Certfs Assented	20,000	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	20,000
	13,000	115	115	115	13,000
	10,000	115½	115½	115½	10,000
	29,000	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	29,000
	60,000	115½	115½	115½	60,000
Nor Pac 3d Coup	22,000	90	90	90	22,000
Nor'n Pac 2d Reg	5,000	76½	76½	76½	5,000s3
	5,000	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	5,000
	5,000	115	115	115	5,000
Nor Pac Cons 5s	1,000	51¼	51¼	51¼	1,000
	7,000	51¼	51¼	51¼	7,000
	68,000c	51¼	51¼	51¼	68,000c
	20,000	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	20,000
	5,000c	51¼	51¼	51¼	5,000c
	1,000s3	51¼	51¼	51¼	1,000s3
Trust Co Certfs	3,000	51¼	51¼	51¼	3,000
	15,000	51¼	51¼	51¼	15,000
	41,000	51¼	51¼	51¼	41,000
	26,000	51¾	51¾	51¾	26,000
	25,000	51½	51½	51½	25,000
Assented	6,000	51¼	51¼	51¼	6,000
	19,000	51	51	51	19,000
	20,000	51¼	51¼	51¼	20,000
	15,000	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	15,000
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	12,000	93½	93½	93½	12,000
	5,000	93¼	93¼	93¼	5,000
	5,000	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
	10,000c	93¾	93¾	93¾	10,000c
	13,000	93¼	93¼	93¼	13,000
	5,000c	93	93	93	5,000c
	15,000	93	93	93	15,000
	30,000	93¾	93¾	93¾	30,000
	10,000c	93	93	93	10,000c
	5,000c	93¼	93¼	93¼	5,000c
	10,000c	94	94	94	10,000c
	10,000	94	94	94	10,000
	10,000	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	10,000
	10,000	94	94	94	10,000
J P M & Co Certfs	10,000	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	10,000
	7,000	93¼	93¼	93¼	7,000
	10,000	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	10,000
	35,000	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	35,000
	20,000	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	20,000
	10,000	94¼	94¼	94¼	10,000
	50,000s20F	94¼	94¼	94¼	50,000s20F
	20,000	94¼	94¼	94¼	20,000
	9,000s5F	97	98½	97	9,000s5F
	1,000	94½	94½	94½	1,000
Nor Pac Div Scrip Extended	2,000	74	74	74	2,000
	7,000	74½	74½	74½	7,000
Nor Pac Div Scrip Extended	2,000	74	74	74	2,000
	7,000	74½	74½	74½	7,000
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Trust Co Certfs	15,000c	38½	38½	38½	15,000c
	2,000	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	2,000
	18,000	39	39	39	18,000
Norfolk & Western, Maryl'd & Wash Div	1,000	67½	67½	67½	1,000
Oreg Imp Co Con 6s, Trust Co Certfs	2,000	24	24	24	2,000
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	45,000	115	115	115	45,000
Oreg S L & Utah N Collat Tr 5s	24,000	27½	27½	27½	24,000
Oreg S L & U N Co, Trust Co Certfs	10,000	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	10,000
Pac of Mo, 2d Ext	5,000	106	106	106	5,000
Penn Co Gtd 4½s	2,000	112	112	112	2,000
Peo & Eastern 1st	2,000	78	78	78	2,000
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs, 1st Instalment paid	5,000	32½	32½	32½	5,000
	5,000	32¾	32¾	32¾	5,000
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs, 1st Instalment paid	7,000	18	18	18	7,000
	23,000	18¼	18¼	18¼	23,000
	1,000	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	1,000
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Tr Co Certfs Stm Assd	28,000	80¼	80¼	80¼	28,000
	25,000	80	80	80	25,000
	10,000	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	10,000
	26,000	80

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:
NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Div. Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Norfolk & Western Railroad system, including the Roanoke & Southern Railway Company and the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the Office of the depositary under said Plan, **THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,** 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Holders of the above-mentioned BONDS and STOCKS are hereby notified that their bonds and stocks must be deposited with the depositary above named on or before **APRIL 30TH, 1896,** after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on such terms as it may impose.

Depositing **BONDHOLDERS** will receive, at the time of deposit, a sum in cash equal to three months' interest on the new First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to be received by them under the Plan.

Holders of **STOCK** of the above classes are further notified that they must pay to the depositary on the terms specified in the Plan, $12.50 per share deposited, of which amount $4 per share deposited must be paid at the time of deposit $3 on or before June 1st, 1896, $3 on or before July 6th, 1896, and $2.50 on or before August 6th, 1896. In consideration of such payment they will be entitled to receive common stock in the new company to the respective amounts stated in the Plan.

Any further information in connection with the reorganization may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

New-York, April 6th, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
New-York Executive Reorganization Committee.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

1st Mtg. 5% Gold Bonds
OF THE
Spring Brook Water Supply Company
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DATED APRIL 1, 1896. DUE APRIL 1, 1926.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST Co., N. Y., Trustee

Issue limited to $5,000,000.

The above bonds are secured by mortgage upon the entire property now owned or hereafter acquired by the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, comprising twenty-three constituent companies, covering the entire district from and including the southern portion of Scranton, Penn., to Nanticoke, on the east side of the Susquehanna River, and Plymouth, on the west side. The company supplies water to a population of over 200,000 inhabitants, including the City of Wilkesbarre and a portion of the City of Scranton, and includes every water company in the district. The net earnings are largely in excess of all charges, and increasing rapidly.

We offer a limited amount of the above bonds in lots to suit purchasers at 92½ and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price without notice. Yield on investment 5½ per cent.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to consider what disposition shall be made of the railway and property purchased by the Committee at the sale held January 27, 1896, and any offers for the purchase of such property which may be submitted at that meeting; (2) to consider whether any new plan of reorganization should be adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting; and (4) to act upon any other matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated New-York, April 9th, 1896.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
New-Brunswick, N. J., April 16, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company in New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, May 19, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business Saturday, April 25, 1896, and will reopen May 20, 1896.

By order of the Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 22, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 22, 1896.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three (3) Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 4, 1896, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will close April 22, 1896, and reopen May 5, 1896.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Coney Island Fuel, Gas and Light Company will be held at the office of the company, American Tract Society Building, Rooms 809 and 810, No. 150 Nassau St., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MAY, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

ALFRED HOLMES, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM,
New-York, April 23, 1896.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, prox. The polls will be open from 10:45 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. Transfer books will close 25th inst. at noon and reopen May 7.

R. R. MOORE, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1896. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed to May 6 next. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1896, and will reopen May 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18, 1896.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO., April 13, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 22, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, April 21, 1896.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on May 1, 1896.

WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
402 Hudson St.,
New-York, April 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after May 1 next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Saturday, April 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1896, and will open May 1 at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, April 18, 1896.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.

86TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after May 1.

Transfer books closed until May 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New-York, April 24th, 1896.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 4th, 1896. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 1st to May 5th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery.
New-York, April 21, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after May 1 next.

Transfer books will be closed until May 6.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 128 Broadway, New-York, April 21st, 1896.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5th, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 14, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 16 Per Cent., payable on and after May 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed until May 1.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK CITY GOLD BONDS. INTEREST 3½ PER CENT.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,039,502.84 GOLD BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

Interest three and one-half per cent. per annum. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, viz.:

$925,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for repaving streets and avenues, for construction of extension of Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for construction of Harlem River driveway—the principal payable November 1, 1916.
283,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning and for completion of Riverside Park and Drive—the principal payable November 1, 1912.
300,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock," the principal payable November 1, 1912.
400,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.
100,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Police Department Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1916.
1,000,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
806,502.84	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

WILLIAM M. IVINS, Chamberlain, Comptroller, City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, April 21, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Patents until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents and of trade-mark certificates, for producing copies of drawings on a reduced scale for the library edition of patents, for producing copies of exhibit drawings, for producing copies of drawings of pending applications, of foreign patents and publications, reproducing by silver print photographs, photographs of designs, and for producing the illustrated pages of the Official Gazette by the photolithographic or similar process, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897. All of said work will be contracted for and performed under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe. Specifications and specimens and a form of proposal will be furnished upon application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded will be subject to the appropriations therefor made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Bonds with approved sureties for the faithful performance and execution of the work called for by contract will be required. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids received and to accept bids for the production of the illustrated pages of the Official Gazette separate from all other work. Any bid not complying with the terms of proposals must be submitted in duplicate, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, sealed, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Photolithographic Work, Patent Office." The proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. JOHN S. SEYMOUR, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR TABLE LINEN FOR THE New-York Navy Yard, March 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, inclosed on inclosed "Proposals for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened May 5, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, May 5, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of table linen. The articles must conform to the Navy Department standard, and must pass the inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Sole bids, all others being deemed equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1896.—Proposals will be received by the Second Assistant Postmaster General until 2 P. M. of MAY 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies for the Mail Equipment Shops for the next fiscal year, as follows: Cast and rolled steel, small malleable iron and bronze castings, charcoal iron, spring and phosphor bronze wire, rivets, burrs, pins, grommets, emery, emery cloth, axes, wheels, drills, nuts and washers, screws, oil, acids, leather, twine, thread, cord, inside street letter box locks, files, etc. A complete list of the articles desired, and form of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVIDS ISLand, N. Y. H., April 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Eastern time, May 4, 1896, and then opened, for constructing an Ordnance Storehouse and a Guard House. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Ordnance Storehouse and a Guard House." JOHN G. C. LEE, A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVIDS ISLand, N. Y. H., April 11, 1896.—Sealed bids, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., May 11, 1896, and then opened, for sidewalks. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Sidewalks," and addressed to Capt. J. W. SUMMERHAYES, A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER, WEST Point, N. Y., April 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1896, for the construction of a guard house at the south gate. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows;

AN ACT to amend Chapter 789 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the East River, between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, April 27, 1896, at 12 M.

Dated City Hall, New-York, April 22, 1896.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK
Weekly Times
IS ONLY
$1 per Year.
Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A Free Specimen Copy
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

INCREASED LOCAL DEMAND AND GENERALLY HIGHER PRICES.

Bullish Crop News and Free Foreign Buying—Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Dull and Firm—Oats Entirely Neglected—Provisions More Active and Firmer—Cotton Unsettled and Fairly Active—Coffee Dull and Higher.

There was an increased demand for grain from both local and foreign houses, and prices were much better, owing to the bullish reports sent out by the West, while local shorts covered freely. Provisions were lower early in the day, but closed higher, with a fair trade. Cotton was active and unsettled, with trading mostly local. Coffee was higher, with only a light local trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator.....	25½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	39 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.60 @ 3.75
Cotton, middling uplands.....	8 1-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess.....	9.00 @10.25
Lard, Western steam.....	5.12½@ 5.12½
Beef, family.....	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	14 @ ..
Sugar, granulated.....	5½@ 5¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	9½@ 10
Copper, lake.....	10¾@ ..
Lead.....	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active, and closed strong at ¾@⅞c advance, following the West and on a bullish crop report, with increased buying for foreign account and local shorts covering....Spot was ½c higher, and very quiet; sales, 16,000 bushels ungraded Spring, for export, on private terms....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 74c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 27c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 1 hard Duluth, 3¾c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2½c over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 37,143 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 56,297 bushels; receipts, 5,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 14,487 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull, but closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance, influenced entirely by the West....Spot was fairly active at unchanged prices; sales, 102,000 bushels, including, for export, 64,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, spot, and early May delivery, on private terms, and 20,000 bushels No. 3 at 35c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,000 bushels steamer white at 40c, elevator; 4,000 bushels steamer mixed at 39c, elevator; and 13,000 bushels do. at 39c, delivered....Receipts, 101,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 149,483 bushels....Clearances hence, 313 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 81,777 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without nominal, with the close partly ⅛c up, but no business reported....Spot were steady and quiet outside of 150,000 bushels white clipped, taken by shippers at 29¾c, free on board, afloat....Sales, 174,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26¼@26½c; No. 3 white at 25½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c for 4,000 bushels; rejected white, 24¼c; rejected mixed, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 28¾c; track mixed, 25¼@26¾c; track white, 27@28¾c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 63,000 bushels; exports, 92,345 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April.....	.....	@..	74⅜
May.....	355,000	70⅝@71⅜	71⅜
July.....	2,085,000	70 7-16@71¾	71⅜
August.....	35,000	70¼@71	71
September.....	180,000	70⅞@71¾	71¼
December.....	60,000	72⅝@72¾	72¾
Total.....	2,715,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April.....	.....	@..	36¼
May.....	30,000	35¾@36	35¾
July.....	60,000	36⅝@36⅜	36¾
September.....	30,000	38 @..	38
Total.....	120,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April.....	.....	@..	24½
July.....	.....	@..	24⅝
No. 2 White—			
May.....	.....	@..	25¼

FLOUR—Jobbers were holding off for easier prices, and trading was light, while holders were generally steady. Sales, 8,000 bbls, including of City Mills 1,825 bbls patents, 3,500 bbls clear, 125 bbls extra, and 300 bbls fine, at quotations; 450 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10, 750 sacks do, on private terms; 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.90@$4.10, 600 bbls Winter straights at $3.65@$3.80, and 600 bbls Spring patents at $3.75....Arrivals, 8,127 bbls and 5,611 sacks; exports, 1,682 bbls and 17,969 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 63,021 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Less active and easy at $2.40@$2.80.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow, $2.30@$2.40; white do, $2.20@$2.30; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 77@78c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Steady and more active. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.40; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Quiet and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Does not budge even a trifle from the late asking rates, notwithstanding a remarkably dull trading. Holders have their large supplies well protected financially, and seem inclined to wait for the developments of the future rather than close out now. There is quite as much indifference on the part of buyers; in fact, all export markets are well supplied, and if they offer to take large lots at all a decidedly lower price is named. Prime yellow is held at 25½c, free on board, except dock sults, which are on offer at 25¼c, while 25c is bid for limited quantities. Good off yellow, in its scarcity, is worth as much as prime. Crude, in tierces, is scarce and nominal at 22@22½c....LINSEED was in fair trade demand. American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in moderate demand; quoted at 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 23.—Oil closed at $1.22, the only quotation to-day. Standard's price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were lower early in the day, but recovered, and closed better than on Wednesday, with some increase of trading in a speculative way, as well as in cash demands. The week's hog packing was 315,000 head; same time last year, 225,000 head.

LARD—Was easy early in the day and down 2½ points, but recovered 5 points, and closed firm. Although the reaction was moderate, yet the situation looked better than at any other time lately. There were signs yesterday of reviving interest of Continent shippers; this alone was encouraging after their protracted inaction. If shippers would buy at all freely, the fact that the stocks at the West and at other points are much larger than last month, and steadily increasing, would not stand materially in the way of putting up prices, in consideration of the current low basis. The West closed at 4.82½c, nominal, for April; May was at 4.80@4.85c, closing at 4.82½@4.85c; July at 4.95@5c, closing at 4.97½c bid; September at 5.10@5.12½c, closing at 5.12½c. Here there was a little better demand, not only for steam, but for refined. Cash Western closed at 5.12½c, at which 250 tcs were sold. May option closed at 5.15c, nominal. City steam was steady; sales of 75 tcs at 4:60@4.65c. Refined was dull; Continent at 5.50c, South American at 5.80c. Compound at 4½@4½c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was down 7½c, but reacted 15c, and closed near the best prices, with some increase of trading, where April closed at $8.52½, nominal; May was at $8.40 to $8.57½, closing at $8.55@$8.57½; July at $8.60 to $8.75, closing at $8.70@$8.72½; September at $8.82½ to $8.90 bid, closing at $8.90, nominal. Here there was a small export demand, with 100 bbls mess taken. ....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; for old and $10@$10.25 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BACON—The short rib dealings at the West were at 2½ points decline, but closed with a reaction of ⅝@7½ points, with increasing trading, where April closed at 4.27½c nominal; May was at 4.20@4.27½c, closing at 4.27½c asked; July at 4.35@4.42½c, closing at 4.40@4.42½c; September at 4.50@4.55c, closing at 4.55c.

CUTMEATS—Trading was slow in city meats, while prices were without change....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Was slow and easy in price....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50 @$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$15.50.

TALLOW—Was steady at 4¼c.

STEARINE—Was steady at 6c.

OLEOMARGARINE—Was steady at 5½c.

OLEO OIL—Was steady at 6¼c.

GREASE—Was steady at 4@4¼c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Was steady at 19½c.

RICE—Was steady at 4¼@4¾c.

RICE BRAN—Was steady at 80c.

SUGAR—Was steady at 3 1-16c.

MOLASSES—Was steady at 13c.

HIDES—Were steady at 16½c.

WOOL—Was steady at 20c.

HOPS—Were steady at 15c.

COAL—Was steady at $3.50.

COKE—Was steady at $2.50.

LEAD—Was steady at 3.05c.

COPPER—Was steady at 10¾c.

TIN—Was steady at 19.50c.

IRON—Was steady at 10½c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Very moderate demand at firm prices....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@28c.

RICE—Market firm and trading fair....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3½@3¾c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was firm, but demand very slow, and no sales reported....Refined had a light inquiry at unchanged prices....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3¾@3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3½@3¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4 5-16c....Cutloaf, 6¼c; powdered, 5¾c; granulated, 5½@5⅝c; standard A, 5¼c; off A, 4 15-16@5¼c; softs, 4¼@4¾c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
April.....	62⅝@..	62⅝@..	62⅝@..	63¼@..
May.....	63 @..	63¾@..	62¾@..	63½@..
July.....	64⅛@64⅜	64⅞@..	63⅛@64	64⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
April.....	29¼@..	29⅛@..	29¼@29¼	29⅜@..
May.....	29½@..	29⅜@..	29⅜@29½	29⅝@..
July.....	30⅝@..	30⅝@..	30⅝@..	30⅝@..
Sept.....	31⅝@..	32⅛@..	31⅝@..	31⅝@32
Oats No. 2—				
May.....	19¼@..	19¼@..	19¼@..	19⅜@..
July.....	19⅝@20	20 @..	19⅜@19⅞	19⅞@20
Sept.....	20⅛@20¼	20⅜@..	20⅛@20¼	20⅜@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
May.....	$8.47½	$8.57½	$8.42½	$8.52½
July.....	8.65	8.75	8.62½	8.72½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May.....	$4.82½	$4.85	$4.80	$4.85
July.....	4.95	5.00	4.95	4.97½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
May.....	$4.20	$4.27½	$4.20	$4.27½
July.....	4.37½	4.42½	4.35	4.42½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 62¾@63¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62½c; No. 2 red, 65¾@67¾c; No. 2 corn, 29⅜@29¾c; No. 2 oats, 19¼@19½c; No. 2 rye, 37c; No. 2 barley, 36@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92c; prime timothy seed, $3.35 bid; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@$8.55; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.80; short rib sides, (loose), $4.25@$4.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed), $4.50@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.37½@$4.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, 6.37c; granulated, 5.75c; standard A, 5.37c; linseed oil, raw, 39c; boiled, 41c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels.....	7,058	5,480
Wheat, bushels.....	11,000	44,422
Corn, bushels.....	149,295	123,193
Oats, bushels.....	196,000	206,830
Rye, bushels.....	11,950	2,456
Barley, bushels.....	17,300	15,657

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 13½c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 10@11c. Eggs were steady; fresh stock, 9½@10c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 23.—The speculative wheat market was a good deal mixed to-day, but the temper of the session was favorable to the bulls. There was an upward tendency all day, but reactions were many and quite heavy, so much so that the bulls were kept in nervous condition. May opened at 59c, and sold off to 58⅜@58⅞c. Near the close the high point was reached at 59⅝@59¾c, with the close at 59⅜c. July wheat opened at 60⅝c, low point, and advanced to 61½c, closing at 61⅜c. Cash wheat: The millers were unable to keep in line on their informal agreement not to pay over 1½c premium for cash, for they were liberal buyers to-day, at 2c premium over May. Washburn-Crosby, and Pillsbury bought about 250,000 bushels at that premium; No. 1 Northern sold at 61c; No. 2 Northern was in good demand at ½c under standard; No. 3 strong at 1½@2c under No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 225 cars; shipments, 161 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, 61¾c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c. Flour, $3.15@3.50 for patents; $2.10@$2.55 for bakers. Production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 35,200 bbls. Millstuffs—Market easier; bran, in bulk, quoted at $6@$6.25; shorts, $5.75@$6; middlings, $7.25@$7.50.

BOSTON, April 23.—The sales of wool here are larger, amounting to 3,210,000 lb of all kinds, largely domestic, territory, and Oregon. A large manufacturer took one pile of 1,500,000 lb of Oregon, and the worsted people have been buying with more liberality, low prices having been quoted them. The bulk of the business in territory and Oregon has been at 9@10c, or on a scoured basis of 28@30c. Some Spring Texas wool sold at 9½c, to coat 30c clean. California wools are neglected. Pulled wools sold fairly, but at low prices, with B supers mostly at 26c, clean. Washed fleeces have been quiet, with XX and above Ohio sold at 15c, and X at 17c. Michigan X moves slowly at 16c. No. 1 wools are lower. Sales of Ohio being reported at 20c for choice, and of Michigan at 18c. Unwashed combing, ¼ blood, sold at 15c. In unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces there have been sales of Ohio at 12c for fine, and Michigan at 11c, with medium and three-eighths selling at 15@16c. Australian wools sell steadily at 19@23½c, as to quality. Further sales of Australian for export are reported. Foreign carpet wools are quiet.

BUFFALO, April 23.—Spring wheat—Five loads of No. 1 hard and No. 2 Northern sold for export on private terms; No. 1 hard closed at 70⅜c; No. 1 Northern at 70⅝c; No. 2 Northern at 68¾c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 75½c on track; dull in store, 72½c; Kansas hard, 70c. Corn closed dull, weak, and ¼c lower for yellow; mixed unchanged. Oats closed steady and un

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Two Noted Fifth Avenue Mansions Sold—The Auction Doings.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for the Robert L. Cutting estate the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 141 Fifth Avenue, and for Clarence A. Seward the adjoining similar dwelling 143 Fifth Avenue, at a total of $225,000. The lots together make a plot 48 by 90. Beginning on May 1, the present buildings will be torn down and a nine-story fire-proof store and lofts building will be erected in their stead. The property at 141 was bought by Mr Cutting in 1854, and that at 143 was bought by Mr. Seward in 1864. Both have been famous mansions in their day, identified with old New-York society.

Mr. John R. Foley has sold, for E. T. Westerfield, at $45,000, the six-story brick and stone business building 177 Prince Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Jane R. Hall, to J. Earley, the seven lots at the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Mr. Francis M. Jencks is reported as the buyer of the block bounded by Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, West End Avenue and the Boulevard, already reported sold.

Mr. August C. Hassey has exchanged the two four-story twenty-foot front brick and stone dwellings on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and the five-story apartment house 104 West Ninety-fourth Street, for the Concordia Assembly Rooms Building, 28 and 30 Avenue A, 44 by 120. It was in the Concordia Assembly Rooms that Thomas C. Platt recently sang Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

It appears that in exchange for the Palacio apartment house, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, T. J. McLaughlin received eleven lots on the south side of the Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, between St. Nicholas and Convent Avenues, and Mr. McLaughlin the four lots at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue.

The price paid for the property at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street was $200,000, and not $225,000, as reported.

Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May have sold to Henry Kahn, at $32,500, the four-story dwelling 25 East Ninety-fourth Street, 21 by 100.8.

Mr. J. H. Flagler has bought the four-story dwelling 48 West Forty-ninth Street, 17.4 by 100.5.

Mr. William C. Reader has sold to Dr. H. D. Chapin, at $40,000, the four-story dwelling 51 West Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100.5.

The most interesting of yesterday's auction offerings was that of the property at 58 and 60 Wall Street, extending to 63 Pine Street, by Mr. Peter F. Meyer. This property measures 58.8½ by 190.11 by 79.10 by 168 by 116.11. At 58 Wall Street is one-half of a four-story and basement brick building. At 60 is a five-story and-basement marble building, and on Pine Street is a four-story and basement brick building. There was quite a large crowd in front of the auctioneer's stand, but it was long before any one would start the bidding. Finally, some one offered $200,000. After thirty-four bids, which brought the amount up to $392,000, the property was withdrawn.

Mr. George R. Read sold, under foreclosure, at $23,000, to the plaintiffs, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the five-story brownstone flat 90 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 189.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.11.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to Isidore Jackson, at $16,950, the five-story brownstone dwelling 226 East Twelfth Street, south side, 239.6 feet west of Avenue A, 22 by 106.6.

The Coles estate property, which was to have been sold by James Bleecker & Son at auction yesterday, has been divided among the heirs.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $21,160, to H. Cohen, the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of West Ninety-ninth Street, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue. To the plaintiff, Ella A. Engle, at $3,700, he sold, under foreclosure, the undivided one-half part of the three-story brick tenement 322 Monroe Street, south side, 88 feet east of Corlears Street, 22 by 70.

To S. Frey, at $3,650, B. L. Kennelly sold the leasehold of 164 Second Street, 20 by 105.11, with four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick in rear.

The following sale is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 344 West Thirty-first Street, south side, 440 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,465.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Brookline Street, south side, 40 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a two-story frame stable and workshop, by Cornelius B. Schuyler of Decatur Avenue and Brookline Street, owner; cost, $400.

One Hundredth Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, four five-story brick flats and stores, by Isaac Mayer and Victor Kalimann, owners; cost, $95,000.

Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 339.11 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Alexander Brown of 702 West End Avenue, owner; cost, by day's work.

No. 5 West Forty-ninth Street, by S. V. R. Cruger of 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $20,000.

No. 1,045 Home Street, by Elizabeth Tillsman of 1,045 Home Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $40.

Westchester Avenue, north side, between Claason and Herrison Streets, by Louise Bauer of Westchester Avenue and Classon Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Nos. 317 and 319 West Fifty-ninth Street, by Oliver L. Jones of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., alterations to one-story and attic brick stable; cost, $500.

Nos. 58 and 60 Gold Street, by F. R. McMann of 58 Gold Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and factory; cost, $600.

No. 293 East Tenth Street, by Charles J. Smith, owner, alterations to a three-story brick store and hotel; cost, $1,200.

No. 177 Fifth Avenue, by Susan M. Livingston of Claremont Co. Company, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling, &c.; cost, $1,000.

West and Murray Streets, northeast corner, by Henry Kornahrens of 186 Rose Street, Brooklyn, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $1,000.

No. 37 Union Square, by John P. Duncan of 9 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and loft; cost, $5,000.

No. 208 to 212 Eldridge Street, by Fayerweather & Ladew of 28 and 30 Spruce Street, alterations to a six-story brick factory; cost, $500.

No. 2½ Monroe Street, by Henry Moss of 205 East Sixty-second Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $2,000.

No. 200 Wooster Street, by Cora C. T. Wright of New-Haven, Conn., alterations to a two-story and attic brick dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 303 to 309 East Seventy-first Street, by Max Danziger of 11 East Seventy-ninth Street, alterations to four five-story brick tenements; cost $20,000.

Nos. 9 and 11 Franklin Street, by Morris S. Hermann of 536 Canal Street, alterations to a six-story brick and iron factory; cost, $265.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 23.

82D ST, 14 East; Gustav L. Jaeger to Henry Liebmann $39,000
73D ST, 207 East; Elisabeth Bastian and another, executors, to Mark Horgan 17,100
AVENUE A, e s, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x98; Bernhard Krumm to Anna Krumm 10,000
87TH AV, s e cor of 132d St, 25x90; and n e cor of 5th Av and 132d St, 25x90; William H. Koerner and wife to Max Borger 1
87TH AV, n e cor of 132d St, 25x90; Henry Rothschild and others to William F. Koerner 10
106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Magnus Misch and wife to George L. Parbs 1
8D AV, 1,833; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another 1
CLINTON ST, w s, part of Lot 101, map of village of Morrisania; John S. Johnston and others to Arthur Wehrmann 1,000
KEPPLER AV, e s, 50 ft n of Willard St, 50x100; Henry Franz and wife to Mary Franz 1
AVENUE A, n w cor of 11th St, 108x105; Unionport; Thomas S. Showler and wife to Cecile Langerein Morceau Crosby ..
167TH ST, s s, 100 ft, e of 5th Av, 96.3x100.11; Mary Donlon to Henry Kahle 1
150TH ST, s s 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x99.11; Thomas Cannon, and others to Jacob Erlich 1
118TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of 4th Av, 60x100.10; Percival C. Beers to Henry I. Beers, 1-3 part 1
SAME PROPERTY, 2-3 parts; Walter S. Beers and Henry I. Beers to same 1
3D ST, s w s, Lot 880, map of village of Wakefield; John J. Behan and others to James Niland 900
180TH ST, s s, 317.5 ft w of 6th Av, 17.6 x99.11; Elisabeth G. Dunham to Louise Rosenberg 16,250
AVENUE D, e s, 40.8 ft s of 5th St, 28.4x 82; Jacob Enowitz and wife to George Schofield 1
LOTS 266 and 267, map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; George S. Springsteel to Mary C. Springsteel 1
EAST BROADWAY, 204; Raphael Freedman and wife to Julius Fernbeck 25,250
WAVERLEY PLACE and Macdougal St, n e corner, 55.6x127.6x44x123.1; George E. Chisholm and another, trustees, to Margaret W. Hamersley and another 95,000
COLUMBIA ST, e s, 46.6 ft n of Stanton St, 21.9x75, Hani Fried to Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company 1
11TH ST, 314 and 316 East; Felice Tocci and wife to Domenico Luzzi 1
93D ST, n s, 492 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.8; Catharine Brennan to Harry Wolfe 1
10TH AV, 813 and 815; Cornelius W. Clark and wife to George E. Bellamy 1
108TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 100x100; Theodore M. Bertine and others to Jesse Hazell 1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, part of Lot 34, map of village of Morrisania, 25x134; Stanley A. Day to Margaret E. Ansel.. 1
141ST ST, n s, 114.4 ft e of Alexander Av, 17.2x100; Margery S. Stewart to William H. Berkmire 100
CROTONA AV, w s, 50 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x140; Isabel Fawcett to John M. Blauvelt 1
WOODRUFF AV, s w s, 100 ft s e of Broad St, 75x100; Joseph Ellis and wife to Thomas J. Fell 3,600
PROSPECT AV, s e s, Lots 82 and 83; n w s of Mapes Av, Lot 126; Grant Av, s e s, Lot 236; also n e s of Samuel St, Lots 263 to 265, all on map of East Tremont; Thomas H. Brown to William A. Cameron and others 1
CLINTON AV, w s, Lot 11, map of village of Mount Hope; Frederick Reiss to Catharine Reiss 1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 145 ft s of 170th St, 45x150; Mary E. Houchin to Paul Dannhauser 1
181ST ST, s s, adjoining line of Centre Lot 208, map of Prospect Hill estate, 25x100; O. T. Martin and wife to Augusta Van Wagner 1

Recorded Leases.

BARILATI, Marcellus H., to Frederick W. Knoll; 316 Pleasant Av, 3 years.. $480
CHAMBERTIN, Q., to Emma Brus; 116 West 29th St, 3 years 1,200
GERARD, James W., and wife to John M. Rhind; 208 East 20th St, 15 years 650
HAYEMEYER, Theodore A., to Rosa Delmonico and others; n e corner of 5th Av and 44th St, (Delmonico's,) 16 months 1
SAME to same; same property, 15 years, from July 1, 1897 56,833
MEEKER, Lydia F., to Eugene Lientand; 185 Bleecker St, 1 year 1,200
QUACKENBOS, John M., to Michael A. Rofrano; 32 Oak St, 5 years 2,400
ROONEY, Maria, to Louisa H. M. Luhrs; 1,312 2d Av, 5 years 1,740
WOODHOUSE, Margaret H., to L. D. Schneider; 158 and 160 3d Av, also rear lofts in rear of 152, 154, and 156 3d Av, 1 year 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Lehman Bernheimer; s s of Washington Place, 74.8 ft e of Washington Square East, 3 years $85,000
BERLIN, Jacob to Edward and Patrick Marrin; 349 East 41st St, 5 years 6,000
SAME to Lilly M. Benedict and others, trustees of Louis C. Hamersley; same property, 5 years 20,000
BEHAN, John J., and wife and Ellen M. to John Bussing, Jr.; n s of 2d St, Lot 640, map of Wakefield, 3 years 500
CAMERON, William A., John M. Blauveit and others to Thomas H. Brown; n w s of Johnson Av, Lot 126, map of East Tremont, 3 years 1,300
SAME to same; Mohegan Av, Lot 236, same map, 3 years 750
SAME to same; n w s of Honeywell Av, Lot 265 and parts Lots 263 and 264, same map, 3 years 1,400
SAME to same; s e s of Prospect Av, Lot 82, same map, 3 years 1,300
SAME to same; n e s of Samuel St, Lot 263, same map, 3 years 1,200
SAME to same; n corner Samuel St and Honeywell Av, Lot 264, same map, 3 years 1,500
SAME to same; s e s of Prospect Av, Lot 83, same map, 3 years 1,300
FELBEL, Edward, to August Bergener; 614 and 616 Water St, 3¼ years 2,827
HORBELT, Louisa, to Julia Fawcett; n s of 157th St, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 2 years 800
HAZELL, Jesse, to Theodore M. and Edward D. Bertine; n s of 136th St, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 2 months 7,500
GARSON, Samuel, to Leon, Moses, and Samuel Cahen; 223 East 24th St, 6 months 735
KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Robert Boyd, 1,833 3d Av, 5 years 20,000
KERR, Sarah A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 2d Av, 74.1 ft s of 40th St, 5 years 20,000
LEVY, Abraham, and wife to David M. Levy; s e s of Tremont to Fordham Road, adjoining land of Thomas W. Ludlow, 10 acres, 9 months 1,000
JOHNSEN, Armend, and wife to Emil Bloch; s s of 11th St, 252 ft e of University Place, 1 year 20,000
McCORMACK, James, to David M. Koehler; s s of 42d St, 325 ft e of 9th Av, demand 500
MILLS, Zophar, and Eliza, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 146 Front St, 3 years 10,000
MILLS, Zophar and Adelaide, to same; same property, 3 years 5,500
MARTIN, Owen T., to Jennie S. Timpson; s s of 141st St, at centre line of Lot 208, map of Prospect Hill estate, 5 years 2,400
MACKLIN, Lula C., to Maxwell B. Nesbitt; s w corner of Minerva Place and Jerome Av, 3 years 1,200
NICKLAS, William J., to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) s e corner of Morningside Park East and 116th St, 3 years 15,000
O'RORKE, Thomas, to Frank Rauch and Joseph Rauch; w s of Cauldwell Av, 58 ft n of 164th St, 6 years 1,200
OCKERT, Frederick, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 1,770 Ninth Av, 1 year 16,500
QUIN, Margaret, to Edmund E. Murphy; s e cor of Elsie and Murphy; s of 81st St, 120 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years 12,000
REILLY, Hugh J., to Margaret Schwind; n s of 19th St, 455 ft w of 7th Av, 1 1-6 years 2,000
SMITH, Walker B., and wife to Stanley W. Dexter; 18 John St, 1 year 20,000
SATTERLEE, Henry Y., and Bache McE. Whitlock to Frederick W. Rhinelander; n s of 22d St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 10 years 2,000
STEIN, Herman, and wife to Sophie St. G. and Margaret W. Lawrence; 136 East 96th St, 3 years 6,000
SAME to same; Mohegan Av, 132 and 134 East 96th St, 3 years, two mortgages 4,000
THE JOHN KRESS BREWING COMPany to Adelheid Tscheiler; s s of 80th St, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 7,000
VAN WAGNER, Augusta, to Owen T. Martin; 181st St, at centre line of Lot 208, map of Prospect Hill Estate, 3 years 800
VAN COTT, William H., to John R. Cromwell, executor of John Cromwell; n s of 165th St, 316.9 ft e of Boston Av, 3 years 1,033
WALDRON, William B., and Inez G. and wife to the Finance Trading Company; 282 and 286 East Broadway, and 271, 273½, and 275 Division St, note 90,000
WEBB, George W., and wife to Valentine Gobb; n s of 181st St, 681.8 ft e of Marlon Av, 1 year 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOCH, Emil, to William H. Burgess.. $1
BRUCE-BROWN, Ruth A., guardian of Catharine W. Loney, to the State Trust Company, guardian of Catharine W. Loney; 5 assessments, order of court.. 1
BOYER, Philip, executor of Wilhelmine Mark, to Wilhelmine Buhle and Catharine L. Mark 4,500
BASSFORD, Henry A., trustee to executors of George H. Purser 600
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to the Excelsior Savings Bank, 2 assessments 26,500
McCLURE, Smith, Virginia S., and others, executors of Ellen E. Ward, to trustees for Virginia S. Mackay Smith.. 1
VOGT, Franziska, executrix of John Vogt, to Frances Helfrich and others 15,000
WHEELAN, Robert, to Simon H. Stern.. 1

Lis Pendens.

153D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 22.6x102.2; Ambrose A. Gavigan against Bridget Carroll, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)
CLINTON PLACE, s s, 24.3 ft e of Greene St, 24.7x56x38.6x24.7x56.7x56; New-York State Colonization Society against Harriet E. Griswold and another, (foreclosure of mortgages.)
171ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x95; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Thomas Brien and wife, (foreclosure of mortgages.)

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Mary Dooley vs. Katie Dooley—Charles G. F. Wahle.
SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Frederick Cook vs. Henry Herzog—John H. Rogan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated.—Nos. 196, 172, 189, 188, 197, 198, 191, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kellogg, J.—Nos. 241, 517, 247.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Short Causes—Part I., Smith, J.—Part II., Dickey, J.—Part III., Clement, J.—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 4447, 2925, 4511, 3319, 4785, 4783, 4431, 4843, 3083, 4821. Regular Calendar.—4117, 4522, 2107, 1891, 1723, 1535¼, 2376, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2396, 1821½, 2317, 2312, 4727, 4647, 4784, 4795, 4673, 4384, (1250 and 1251,) 2163, 1802, 1805, 2579, 1913, 1712, 1718, 1018, 1371, 217, 2288, 1929, 1598, 1602, 4692, 1334, 4856, 2357, 2366, 2123, 697, 1606, 2121, 2336, 2340, 1267.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2400.
COUNTY COURT—Part I., Hurd, J.—Part II., Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE HOUSE, 16 ROOMS each, $2,000 of new improvements; large piazza and grounds; trolley passing; most accessible and attractive; $800 each. CREIGHTON & JANSSEN, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

APPOINTMENTS BY MAYOR WANSER.

Two New Members of the Jersey City Board of Finance.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday made a number of appointments for the year beginning May 1. Most of them are reappointments, however.

Henry Brautigan, Republican, and Henry L. Kellers, Democrat, were appointed members of the Board of Finance. The former is a produce merchant at West Street and Park Place, New-York. Mr. Kellers is Secretary and Treasurer of the Lembeck & Betz Brewing Company.

The retiring members are J. Warren Hardenbergh, Democrat, and John M. Jones, Republican. Both opposed the recent water contract that was set aside by the Supreme Court.

The reappointments are as follows: Police Board—Col. Hugh H. Abernethy, Republican; Fire Board—John Brennan, Republican; Tax Commissioner—James H. Love, Republican; Sinking Fund Commissioner—James G. Hasking, Democrat; Free Library Trustee—Stephen L. Harvey, Democrat.

The Mayor has yet to appoint six new members of the Board of Education, but the appointments will not be announced until May.

The Finance Board organized with Henry Brautigan as President and Martin Finck as Clerk.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 869—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew H. Gay, and
No. 870—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Realty Company.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Charles F. Manderson and Mr. Joseph H. Choate for the defendants in error.
Adjourned until to-morrow.
The call for Friday is Nos. 969 (and 970,) 588, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, and 256.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
37—Kayser vs. Smyth. 4—Nead, as receiver, vs. Wall.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.
172—Bacarres Steamship Company vs. Grace. 174—Hutson vs. steamship Advance, &c. 166—Gould Coupler Company vs. Trojan Coupler Company. 168—Tinsley vs. Jamison. 177—Reliance Insurance Company vs. New-York and Cuba Steamship Company. 178—New-York and Cuba Steamship Company vs. Reliance Insurance Company.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Henry W. Box et al. vs. John H. Costello, appellant.—Submitted by appellant.—Argued by John G. Milburn for respondent.
Town of Sardinia vs. David Butler, appellant.—Argued by D. S. Alexander for appellant, W. H. Tichnor for respondent.
The Department of the City of New-York, appellant, vs. John Gilmour.—Argued by William L. Findley for appellant, H. M. Hitchings for respondent.
James Lawler vs. Magnolia Metal Company, appellant.—Submitted.
Zachariah Jaques vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Argued by Julian T. Davies for appellants, William G. Peckham for respondent.
The day calendar for Friday: Nos. 341, 456, 457, 498, 560, 561, 562, 563.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M. Motions.
Orders.—Nos. 39, 40, 1, 8, 20, 32, 41, 50, 52, 53, 54, 37, 18, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 14, 15, 16, 25, 55, 56, 57, 58.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Motions. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Slosson, J.—Motions. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.
Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8029, 8116, 7631, 7893, 8063. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.
Nos. 6927; 2466, 8112, 2060, 2265, 2317, 2327, 2484, 1645, 1803, 1630, 802, 1531, 836, 2269, 2273. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Parker, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.
Nos. 6937, 8115, 809, 1697, 937, 1856, 1857, 8114, 2101, 2595. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
No. 1077—Will of Alexander Melville, at 2 P. M.
No. 1147—Will of William Muller, at 2 P. M.
Wills for Probate.—Carl F. Broese, Caroline Biesbrauer, Sophie Lauer, Margaret Cook, Sally B. Clark, John B. Spelman, Charles Heylman, Adam Weikel, James M. Edgar, at 10:30 A. M., Johanna Steffens at 2 P. M.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J. Nos. 3145, 2887, 999, 1000, 546, 1259, 931. Case unfinished.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J. Nos. 1183, 1188, 1204, 1029, 4172½, 1080, 1087, 582, 1136, 1043, 1071, 1070, 1151, 1088, 1089, 1090, 960, 885½, 4171, 1098, 4313, 535, 1167, 3669½, 1184. Case unfinished.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, C. J.
Nos. 1352, 4131, 1325, 689, 650, 1371, 2834½, 860, 837, 764, 744, 1273, 1275, 1280, 1299, 1309½, 1308, 1310, 1331, 1327, 743, 1267, 133, 1335, 1338, 1342, 1350, 1358, 1328, 1317. Case unfinished.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J. Short Causes.—Nos. 4330, 4394, 4369, 4299, 4380, 3909, 3924, 4366, 4248, 4379, 4410. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Vanderheide—Augustus R. McMahon. Wellenkamp vs. Weilhart—James J. Grady. Matter of Weinbold—A. D. Williams.
SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Chedsey vs. Lynch—William G. Lardner. Matter of Swenson—John Vincent. Flint vs. Charman—John H. Rogan.
SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Smith—Charles Wehle.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Mary Dooley vs. Katie Dooley—Charles G. F. Wahle.
SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Frederick Cook vs. Henry Herzog—John H. Rogan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch. JJ.—Enumerated.—Nos. 196, 172, 189, 188, 197, 198, 191, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kellogg, J.—Nos. 241, 517, 247.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Short Causes—Part I., Smith, J.—Part II., Dickey, J.—Part III., Clement, J.—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 4447, 2925, 4511, 3319, 4785, 4783, 4431, 4843, 3083, 4821. Regular Calendar.—4117, 4522, 2107, 1891, 1723, 1535¼, 2376, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2396, 1821½, 2317, 2312, 4727, 4647, 4784, 4795, 4673, 4384, (1250 and 1251,) 2163, 1802, 1805, 2579, 1913, 1712, 1718, 1018, 1371, 217, 2288, 1929, 1598, 1602, 4692, 1334, 4856, 2357, 2366, 2123, 697, 1606, 2121, 2336, 2340, 1267.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2400.
COUNTY COURT—Part I., Hurd, J.—Part II., Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE HOUSE, 16 ROOMS each, $2,000 of new improvements; large piazza and grounds; trolley passing; most accessible and attractive; $800 each. CREIGHTON & JANSSEN, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
MONDAY, April 27, 1896,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
IN THE TOWN HALL,
Corner of Main and Mechanic Sts.,
in the
VILLAGE OF NEW-ROCHELLE,
County of Westchester, State of New-York.
Supreme Court Sale—In partition,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE G. SICKLES, DEC'D, under the direction of ROBERT L. WENSLEY, ESQ., REFEREE,
The Choice and Valuable Properties
CONSISTING OF
19 PLOTS ON
Spring Street,
Lockwood and Sickles Avenues,
2 PLOTS ON
Corner North St. and College Av.
ALSO 100 913-1000 ACRES
comprising homestead of the late George G. Sickles, with buildings thereon, adjoining the well-known
ROCHELLE PARK,
AT
New-Rochelle, New-York.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, April 28, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF HARRIE G. NEWTON, EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY J. NEWTON, deceased,
The Choice & Valuable Property
Nos. 669 to 685 Hudson St.,
22 to 36 9th Avenue,
being entire square between
13th and 14th Streets,
Nos. 419, 421, & 460 Broome St.,
Southwest Corner
Morgan and Washington Streets,
Jersey City, New-Jersey,
and
No. 151 South Fourth Avenue,
bet. E. 2d and E. 3d Sts.,
Mount Vernon, New-York.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE
RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS,
NORTHWEST CORNER
MOUNT PLEASANT TURNPIKE AND WILDWOOD AV.,
LLEWELLYN PARK; ORANGE, N. J.;
known as THE FOWLER property.
Maps, &c., at office of Dunning & Fowler, Attorneys, 67 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
PARTITION SALE,
3 4-story brick dwellings and factory, with plot of land,
Nos. 365, 367, & 369 West 11th St.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, April 29th, 1896,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon.
THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY
S. E. Cor. of West Broadway & Prince St.,
No. 138 PRINCE STREET,
6-story building, 25 feet x101 feet.
Nos. 140 AND 142 PRINCE ST.
5-story building, 50 feet x101 feet.
Leased at $17,000 to U. S. Government and other tenants.
Mortgage, $135,000 at five per cent.
Maps and further particulars at the office of H. S. Abbot, 1,122 Broadway, corner 25th St., or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (5243.)

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF MIGUEL GARCIA, DEC'D.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the desirable 4-story high-stoop brownstone front dwelling and lot,
NO. 291 FIFTH AVENUE,
east side, between 30th and 31st Sts.
The 2 5-story Mansard roof English basement brownstone and brick dwellings and lots,
NOS. 41 & 45 WEST 20TH ST.,
north side, just east of 6th Av.
The 4-story brick and stone stable and lot
NO. 148 WEST 56TH ST.,
between 6th and 7th Avs.
70 PER CENT. may remain on bond and mtge. at 4½ per cent. Maps and particulars of MESSRS. WEEKES BROS., ATTYS., No. 58 Wall St., and permits from Auctioneers, No. 24 Pine St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—An exceptionally well-built house, with entirely new sanitary plumbing, in a quiet, first-class neighborhood, in convenient distance from all the ferries and bridge; terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. S., Box 170 Times.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE
AT SEABRIGHT, NEW-JERSEY,
THE RESIDENCE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
MAYOR WILLIAM L. STRONG,
beautifully furnished; containing about 8 acres, running from Ocean to the Shrewsbury River; will be sold at a bargain. Apply
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
149 Broadway.
RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT,
Monmouth Beach,
Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
9 Pine St., N. Y.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT, 34 WEST 33d ST.—Parlor floor, furnished; particularly suitable for either dentist or physician; possession May 1.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HANDSOME APARTMENTS,
72 AND 76 WEST 69TH ST.,
Near Columbus Ave.
Rents from $50 to $70. Janitor on premises.
BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS IN THE
LISPENARD,
53 and 55 East 86th St.; nothing like them on the east side at the price; rents, $55 to $75.
ELEGANT APARTMENTS,
6TH AVE., CORNER 51ST ST.
Seven and eight rooms, handsomely decorated, $45 to $70 per month; first-class references required. Apply to janitor, on premises.
CHOICE APARTMENT ON FOURTH FLOOR, in the Central Park apartment buildings facing the park, to rent for unexpired term at reasonable rate. Apply at the office, 175 West 58th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.